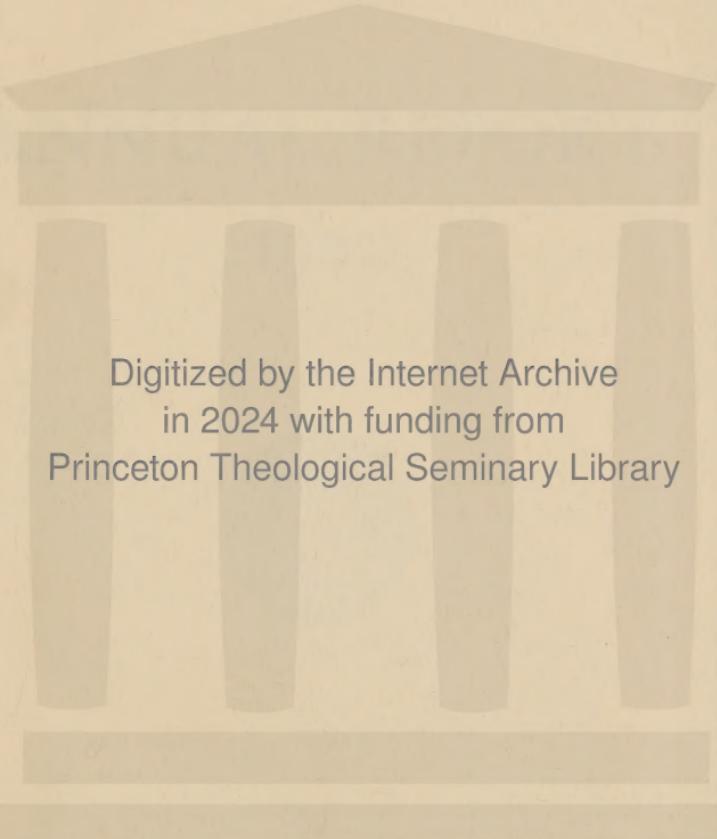


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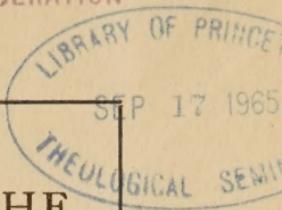


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CHICAGO CHURCH FEDERATION



FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE  
CHURCHES OF CHRIST  
IN AMERICA

ANNUAL REPORT  
1922



105 EAST 22ND STREET  
NEW YORK



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## PART I



# REPORT OF THE YEAR'S WORK



## THE INCREASING CO-OPERATION OF THE CHURCHES

(Report of the General Secretaries)

One cannot think aright about the question of unity among the Churches without approaching it from the background of the larger question of the unity of mankind. The whole world today, as never before, is seeking unity. In spite of strife and conflict men everywhere are looking wistfully for some principle of fellowship, some way of life by which brotherhood shall become more than an elusive dream. And the Christian Church has always claimed to possess the secret of unity. It declares that "in Jesus Christ there is neither Jew nor Greek, barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free," in a word that all the divisive barriers between nation and nation, race and race, class and class, can be transcended through the power of Christ. Lack of unity, then, among the Churches themselves, which possess in common this Gospel of unity, must always be a terrific handicap to their bearing the most convincing witness to the world. They declare to the world that there is one God who is the Father of all, one Lord and Savior in whom His will for human life has been revealed, one Spirit that is calling us all to that way of salvation. But how can they expect to persuade the world at large of the truth of their Gospel unless the Churches themselves, which together hold it, can in their relations to one another express the meaning and reality of that ideal? Lack of unity on our own part imperils the very truth of the Gospel that we proclaim.

The Churches, for example, have a message for the relation of nations to each other. They are trying to call the nations out of their divided state, marked by suspicion, competitive armaments and recurring conflict into international association, marked by co-operation, unity and goodwill. But will not the nations say to the Churches: "If you who believe in one God, one Lord, one Spirit, do not yourselves know how to exhibit the practical unity which is inseparable from your Gospel, is it reasonable to expect us to turn and be converted?" Or, again, the Churches are trying to lead capital and labor out of industrial strife into positive co-operation and service to the common good. But may we not in imagination hear both parties to industry reply: "Physician, heal thyself! When we see the score of churches in the community joining in effective co-operative action, thinking not of building up their own organizations but only of most fully serving the community, then your word will come to us with power and not till then."

Such sobering illustrations as these make us see new meaning in our Lord's prayer, "that they all may be one." Why? "*That the world may believe.*" For not until His followers take His Gospel so seriously that they give practical effect to their underlying unity in Christ can we rightly expect that the world outside will really believe. If Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Lutherans and Episcopalians we are to continue to be, certainly we must find some way of demonstrating beyond question that the things which put us into separate groups are not sufficient to stand in the way of our bringing about such a solidarity of our forces as to minister most fully to the building of the Kingdom of God in the world.

The Church has always claimed that in Jesus Christ, as the revelation of God, there is a deeper bond of unity than can elsewhere be found. A world in quest of unity, therefore, has a right to turn to those who bear the name of Christ. Will a divided Church convince a divided world?

The Churches of America, in reply, have created the Federal Council of the Churches, "more fully to manifest their essential oneness in Jesus Christ as their divine Lord and Savior," and "to bring the Christian bodies of America into united service for Christ and the world." Whatever may be the final answer to the problem of unity, the path of present advance lies through the field of increasing co-operative action. We both discover and reveal our oneness when we touch shoulder to shoulder in great common tasks.

### The Work of the Year

What progress has been made in the Federal Council during the year in moving toward this ideal? The following summary seeks to indicate a few of the more important achievements and problems and tendencies which merit the attention of all who are concerned for the development of the co-operative movement among the Churches.

#### Evangelism

1. *There has been a growing recognition of the central place of evangelism in the Council's work and of the necessity for greater attention to co-operation among the evangelistic forces of the Churches.* At first thought, this might seem to be a task so individualistic in character that co-operation is not imperative, but what has already been done reveals clearly the tremendous increment of power that comes from a united approach to a community by the evangelistic agencies of the various Churches. Under the guidance of the Federal Council's Commission on Evangelism nearly a score of the larger cities have

had during the year the services of Dr. Goodell and the representatives of the several denominational committees on evangelism in planning simultaneous campaigns, in which the congregations agree on special periods for concerted emphasis throughout the city on religion in the family, stewardship, Bible Study, intercession and ingathering. In many more cities than these thus visited personally the same type of simultaneous pastoral evangelistic campaigns are developing as a result of the demonstration of its value elsewhere. Records show beyond question that the Churches have been able to do, by a united approach to the community, what they could not do by their separate, sporadic and unrelated evangelistic programs. In the city of Chicago, to take but a single illustration, where a goal of 30,000 new members was set, with misgiving on the part of some, the record number of over 37,000 was received, and that without any sensational speaker or extravagant publicity. That this is no isolated case is shown by the fact that, according to the reports of the denominations, the year culminating at last Easter has witnessed larger accessions to Church membership in this country than any previous year.

Why have the Churches been able to do concertedly what they could not do separately? Because they have been able thus to capture the imagination of the community as no Church could do alone. Because they have thus been able to create an atmosphere in which it was easier to talk to men about religion and their personal relation to Christ. Because they have been able to secure a publicity which no single Church could secure. Because new spiritual power has been developed in every congregation by the consciousness that it was participating in an advance campaign in which the whole strength of the Churches in that community was engaged.

It is not too much to say that evangelism is coming to hold a new place in the thought of many communities. It no longer represents a spectacular propaganda but a deeply spiritual and united approach to the people by the pastors and their chosen workers. In this development the Federal Council's Commission on Evangelism has played a significant part.

An expansion of work in this field is the Council's most pressing need, and for this purpose an additional secretary for evangelism is urgently called for.

The Commission on Evangelism has served also as a center through which united observance of special devotional periods is being developed. The circulation of the topics for the Universal Week of Prayer at the beginning of the new year, the promotion of the Fellowship of Prayer during Lent, and the Easter Call to prayer have all served to focus the worship and intercession of the Churches upon great common needs.

### Christian Social Service

2. *The work of the Council in functioning for the Churches as a center of united effort in their relation to the pressing social issues that confront us in America has been greatly strengthened.* The policy of the Commission on the Church and Social Service of holding conferences between employers, employees and pastors, in as many communities as possible, on the application of Christian principles to industry has been continued and a better technique developed. A beginning has been made in relating the Churches more closely to movements for child welfare and the redemption of delinquents. The development of the Research Department is especially notable. The "Information Service," designed to give to pastors and other leaders in the Church reliable and impartial information concerning current social and industrial questions, from the standpoint of the Christian principles at stake, has become a weekly instead of a semi-monthly publication. The unique contribution which it is making to the Churches is attested by its growing circulation and by words of genuine appreciation from many quarters. The increasing volume of special publications on the social work of the Churches and contemporary social problems in the light of Christianity is also to be noted, including during the past year a manual on "Social Work in the Churches," "The Social Gospel and Personal Religion," "The Motion Picture Problem," "The Wage Question," two studies of the coal industry, the Labor Sunday Message entitled "A Review of Human Relations in Industry in 1921-1922," and a study course on "Christianity and Economic Problems." Here, obviously, is material which is needed by all the Churches alike if they are to deal constructively with their inescapable task of holding up all our social life to the ideals of the Christian Gospel and which no church can produce so well alone.

In support of prohibition the Commission on Temperance prepared and issued a statement on the relation of the Churches to the maintenance of existing legislation and law enforcement, which was circulated widely, both in the press and by extensive mailing to pastors.

### Christian Race Relations

The creation of an executive staff for the new Commission on the Church and Race Relations, which was brought about early this year, is giving the Churches an indispensable instrument for developing better relations between the white and the Negro races. In the nine months during which this new work has been carried on a substantial beginning has been made in several communities in helping the churches, colored and white,

and the social agencies to establish practical co-operation in securing inter-racial justice and goodwill. This program has been carried on in close co-operation with the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, with headquarters in Atlanta. A central bureau of information on inter-racial questions has been developed. The special effort now being started to marshal the Christian conscience unitedly against the lynching evil promises before the end of another year to go far in helping to create an irresistible tide of public opinion for the removal of one of the blackest stains on our civilization. The bearing of this inter-racial movement on the whole foreign missionary program of the Church it is hardly possible to exaggerate, for if we can reach a Christian solution of race relations in this country we may hope that our message of brotherhood will come with its true power to the other races of the world.

### Christian Internationalism

*3. In a world all but shattered by universal war and groping for permanent peace the work of the Churches, through the Federal Council, in giving effective expression to the Christian conscience on international affairs has been of outstanding significance.* The work begun so vigorously a year ago in connection with the movement for limitation of armament has been sustained and projected into a long campaign. No more remarkable testimony to the effectiveness of this work could be desired than the unconscious tribute paid by "Pertinax," the famous French newspaper correspondent, who lately was quoted in the daily press as saying, from his observations while in America during the Washington Conference, that the *churches* of America had aroused such a public sentiment for peace that the Government of the United States had had to make a "peace conference" out of what had originally been planned only as a conference to protect its position in the Far East! Unfair as was Pertinax's appraisal of the motives of the American Government, his impression as to the activity of the Churches in the formation of public opinion on international relations is a notable indication of the far-reaching influence of their work.

The pamphlet publications on "The Achievements of the Conference: Steps toward a Warless World," "Problems of the Pacific and the Far East," and "The New Crusade," brought out early in the year, have been widely circulated. More important is the recent issuing of the volume entitled "The Christian Crusade for a Warless World," by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, prepared especially as a study course for use in Bible and mission classes, Christian Associations and young people's

societies. That it has met a genuine and urgent need in the Churches is evidenced by the welcome which it has received from the religious press, pastors and other workers for peace. "The International Ideals of the Churches," adopted by the Executive Committee of the Council a year ago, have since been definitely adopted also by several denominational assemblies and by the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations. This statement bids fair to become almost as much of a classic expression of the Church's interest in this field as the "Social Ideals of the Churches" have been in another field for more than a decade.

Dr. Gulick's present visit of several months to the Orient, it is hoped, will serve to knit up more closely still the ties between the Churches of this country and the forces there that are making for international understanding and goodwill. Devoting most of his time to China and Korea, in order to study the situation in the Orient through their eyes, he will be better enabled in the future to serve as the interpreter of their life and thought in the same sympathetic way in which he has long interpreted the better side of Japan and America to each other.

If one were to speak with any fulness of the influence of the Council for international justice and goodwill he would have to record many other activities, such as the effort to interpret to our government the concern of the Churches over the situation in Haiti, concerning which strong representations were made to the Administration, and the memorial in behalf of America's entrance into the International Court of Justice and her participation in the humanitarian commissions of the League of Nations. Concerning the issues at stake in one other international problem a special word must be said,—the Near East. Nothing has more clearly revealed the need for united action. In addition to mass meetings and memorials to Washington, twice during the year a message has been mailed to all the local churches in the constituency of the Council, nearly 100,000, with a view to arousing public opinion on the necessity for the United States' accepting its full moral responsibility for the protection of the oppressed minorities. The concerted expression of Christian sentiment thus secured all over the country has been almost phenomenal. The editor of *Life* (not usually given to religious themes), commenting on the statement of the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent to the effect that an avalanche of requests had come from the Churches urging the United States to help prevent further massacres, wrote on October 19:

"If that is true, and the organized Churches are stirred up on the subject of Turks and massacres, it may mean a great deal. The

organized Churches, *when they work together about anything* (italics are ours), are the strongest 'bloc' in the United States."

### Relief

4. *In providing a needed center for the Churches in carrying on great tasks of relief the Council has rendered a service far surpassing what it has done in any other year.* An appeal for the Russia famine was made in the name of the Churches unitedly, with unexpectedly generous response. Since no effort was made to direct contributions exclusively to the Federal Council's own fund, a large part of the returns went to the American Relief Administration and the American Friends Service Committee (Quaker). The amount which came to the Council itself, considerably over \$100,000, made it advisable for the Council to send a special representative to Russia, Rev. John Sheridan Zelie, under the auspices of the American Relief Administration. His personal oversight was given to bringing relief, in the name of the Protestant Churches of America, to needy clergy and their dependents and other "intellectuals" in the Russian Church. The value of this service, not only in affording physical relief but also in bringing encouragement and moral support to the Russian Church in its hour of crisis, promises to be far-reaching and to furnish the basis of better understanding and co-operation with the spiritual forces of that land in the future.

In behalf of the orphans and refugees in the Near East effective co-operation has been given to Near East Relief, especially in the emergency situation created by the Smyrna disaster. Immediately following the report of the tragedy the Federal Council convened a conference of all agencies interested in Near East problems, including Near East Relief, the Red Cross, the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. and the Near East Colleges, as a result of which a co-ordinating committee was formed to prevent duplication of effort and to throw the fullest possible support behind Near East Relief. As a result of this committee's work, President Harding's Citizens' Committee was formed, under the chairmanship of Hon. Will Hays, through which working arrangements between the Red Cross and Near East Relief were perfected.

### Relations with European Churches

5. *There has been this year distinctive progress in establishing closer co-operation with the Protestant Churches of Europe.* This has appeared in the notable conference at Bethesda Hall, Copenhagen, last August, when for the first time in modern

history official representatives of most of the Protestant churches of the continent met together to consider their common problems. This conference was largely the result of the influence of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and was the direct outcome of a conference held by the Federal Council in New York over a year ago, to consider the relation of American Protestantism to European Protestantism. As a result of this Bethesda Conference, a Central Bureau for European Protestantism has been established with headquarters in Switzerland, under the Secretaryship of Pastor Adolf Keller, one of the outstanding figures in European Protestantism. This organization, the first officially co-operative agency transcending national lines in the history of European Protestantism, exists primarily to afford a center from which the American Churches can unitedly approach the Churches of Europe in matters of relief. Its significance for the future ought to extend far beyond its present purpose.

One of the happy events of the year has been the knitting up of closer contacts with the churches of Germany. The message from the Federal Council to the Churches of Germany was warmly received, and in June the Council had the pleasure of receiving at its Administrative Committee the former Chancellor of Germany, Dr. Michaelis.

Assistance in the rebuilding of French Protestant Churches has been continued, the most significant of the events of the year being the opening of the official headquarters of the French Protestant Federation, made possible largely through gifts of American Churches. The Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary Commission, commemorating the founding of New York by Protestant immigrants, promises to be of service in promoting understanding and co-operation between the Protestant Churches of the Old World and of America.

Special mention should be made in this connection of the work of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, which, through the development of Councils in more than a score of countries, has been bringing Christians together in a way which has made a most important contribution to the development of official co-operation between the Churches themselves as corporate bodies.

A development of special significance has been the establishing of new points of contact with the Churches of the East. The relief work carried on by the Federal Council in behalf of the clergy of Russia has been an expression of goodwill and sympathy which cannot help but bear fruit. The crisis in the Near East has been the occasion of unusual contacts between the Federal Council and the patriarchs of both the

Greek and the Gregorian Churches, which open up avenues of more sympathetic relations in the future.

### Community Co-operation

*6. Steady progress has been made in strengthening the local councils and federations of churches throughout the country.* A new council in one of the key cities, Minneapolis, has been established, and by special effort its budget has been provided for the period of the first two years. In other cities, beginnings have been made, which promise to result in effective organizations. The strategic significance of this whole movement for the development of co-operative agencies for the Churches in local communities is now coming to be recognized more adequately. As a matter of fact, the whole co-operative program which the Churches are carrying on through the Federal Council depends largely for its success on the movement for local federation. A national co-operative movement in any field of the Church's endeavor requires some co-operative agency locally, through which the needed point of contact can be established by the communities throughout the country with the national program. Every local community, moreover, has its own special problems, which demand the co-operation of its own Churches for their solution, and which cannot be met in any way by a national organization with headquarters in New York.

While a substantial development has occurred in the organization of effective co-operative agencies in the larger cities of the country, so that there are now nearly fifty federations or councils with employed executives, other phases of the co-operative movement present a field in which only a bare beginning has been made. There is a great host of smaller cities which will not have resources to maintain an employed executive, but in which some simple form of organization for co-operative effort is as indispensable as in the larger cities. There is the whole problem of the organization of church life in the rural community in such a way that the present overlappings of effort, side by side with unchurched areas, both of which have been unmistakably revealed in every rural survey which has been made, may be remedied. Our experience thus far goes to show that the problem of both of these types of communities can find a solution in the development of the State Federation of Churches. The work of the Ohio State Federation of Churches, for example, in meeting the challenge of more efficient organization of the rural churches county by county, illustrates what is possible when the denominational officials, who have responsibility for a state, meet together

systematically to face the questions of comity in a real effort to work out the arrangements which will give the first consideration not to strengthening a denominational organization, but to the most effective plans for building the Kingdom of God.

To deal in any adequate way with the problem of co-operation in the community obviously requires an increase in resources both of men and money. Next to the need for strengthening the Council's work in Evangelism, there is no more compelling necessity than at least one additional secretary for the Commission on Councils of Churches.

### Other Tasks

*7. In several other important realms of work into which it is impossible to enter in this brief analysis, valuable service has been rendered during the year.* The Washington Office has afforded an increasing contact between the Churches and the various departments of the National Government, and has registered a distinct achievement in the production of a more useful Year Book of the Churches than we have ever had before. The Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains has gradually bridged the gulf which has tended to separate the Churches' representatives in the Army and Navy from the normal life of the Churches themselves.

The Western Office of the Council has begun to find an important place for itself in several ways, especially in furnishing a point of contact in the West between the Council and the many local Federations of Churches in that part of the country.

In the field of Christian Education, the Council has been establishing closer relationships with all of the agencies which offer educational programs, and is pursuing a policy of trying to be of service in bringing about a more united approach to the local Church and the local community on the part of the many agencies dealing with specialized phases of the whole educational program. The volume on "The Teaching Work of the Church" which will appear as the final report of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook is expected to make an important contribution to this task.

The Committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone has continued to serve the Evangelical Churches in providing a center through which they can support the Union Churches in this area where unusually unfavorable moral conditions, in the midst of which so many American citizens have to live, present a glaring challenge to all the religious forces. The building of the Union Church at Christobal through the co-operative support of several of the Church Extension Boards marks a decided advance during the year.

A development of special interest has been the conferences of the Forward Movements and the Promotional Organizations of the Churches. Two such conferences of two days' duration have been held at the invitation of the Council during the year, and have afforded greatly appreciated opportunities for the representatives of the Promotional Organizations to take counsel together and to learn from each other's experience. The value of these conferences has been all the greater because of the transitional period through which the Promotional Organizations have been passing in their relation to the Administrative Boards of the denominations.

The Consultative Committee, made up of representatives of the Federal Council and the several inter-board agencies, is dealing with several important problems of common interest, especially the question of a more united approach to recruiting for Christian life service.

The new attempt at securing a wider public hearing for the co-operative work of the Churches, begun in connection with the movement for limitation of armaments and world peace a year and a half ago, is bearing valuable fruit. Both from the Associated Press and from some of the leading metropolitan journals of the country, there has been received the heartiest co-operation in interpreting to the public the significance of the work which the Churches are doing co-operatively. It is worthy of special note that a matter which would ordinarily be supposed to have as little "news" value as a period of prayer should claim the attention of the daily papers in such a way that one hundred and two newspapers throughout Lent carried daily installments of the Fellowship of Prayer, issued by the Federal Council's Commission on Evangelism. The indications of what can be done in securing effective publicity for Christianity and the work of the Church when a united approach to the press is made, suggests the importance of further developing our present news bureau so that it may function not only for the Federal Council, but for the whole co-operative movement, and may also be of service to the publicity departments of the denominations. The Council stands ready to use its good offices in this direction, if other organizations desire to work out such an arrangement. Some informal steps have already been taken in this direction, illustrated by the service which the Council's Department of Publicity has rendered to the campaign for the Women's Colleges in the Orient and to the Conference of Allied Christian Agencies.

### Relations with the Constituent Denominations

A survey of the year's work as a whole justifies the conclusion that the relation between the Federal Council and the denominations which comprise it, has been becoming more intimate and effective. The development of a common agent for thirty churches is necessarily a gradual growth. It rests so fundamentally upon attitudes of trust, confidence, and faith that no formal organization can do more than give expression to the underlying spirit which is the basic reality. That the Federal Council in its organization rests upon valid principles and is thoroughly sound at heart seems now to be clear beyond question. Built upon a distinctly representative basis, and putting the responsibility for co-operative action directly upon the denominations themselves, it presents a structure which may rise more slowly than if other methods were followed, but which when built is impregnable.

To maintain the vital and representative relations with so many churches, differing as they do in forms of organization, policy and point of view, is an extraordinarily difficult task, but there is unmistakable evidence that substantial progress is being made in this direction. From the standpoint of the officials of the Council, it can be said unreservedly that it desires that the denominations through their officially accredited representatives shall assume the fullest responsibility for the determination of the Council's policies and procedure in every department of its work. The development of the Administrative Committee, including one designated representative from each of the constituent bodies, and meeting monthly, has marked a great advance in official oversight by the denominations, and the Annual Conference of the Moderators and Presiding Officers of the denominations represents another step in the same direction.

Side by side with the development of more vital and official relationships between the Council and the constituent bodies must go corresponding development in the responsibility of the constituent denominations for the financial needs of the Council. So long as the major part of the budget of the Council is to be provided from contributions of individuals, we cannot reasonably expect that the denominations themselves will exercise the measure of control which they ought to exercise over the Council. The plan adopted unanimously at the last Quadrennial Meeting of the Council in Boston in 1920, looking toward the assumption of the full financial responsibility of the Council by the constituent bodies, rested upon the policy of effecting closer oversight of the Council in every department by the constituent bodies. Substantial and encouraging prog-

ress has been made in the assumption of this responsibility by the denominations, so that this year, according to present prospects, upwards of one-third of the total budget of the Council and its Commissions will have come from denominational treasuries or contributions from local churches. This represents more than a three-fold increase over the practice of a few years ago, but the present advance is not to be regarded as in any sense sufficient. A few of the denominations have assumed their financial responsibility in a way, which if matched by the other bodies would mean a new day of opportunity for the Council by freeing it from the constant burden of having to secure its own resources for the work which it is carrying on in behalf of the constituent bodies.

Concerning the attitude of two or three of the constituent bodies toward the Council a word of special explanation is perhaps due. The only denomination in which serious criticism has arisen is the Presbyterian Church in the U. S., which declined to make any financial appropriation to the Council on the ground of its disagreement with certain phases of the Council's work in the social and international realm. We do not believe that this represents more than a temporary decision, for the very grounds of objection on the part of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. have in several other churches been the occasion for special contributions. It should also be pointed out that the Commission on the Church and Social Service, some of whose activities the Southern Presbyterian Church questioned, formulates its policies and program through a Committee of Direction made up of the official representatives of the denominations in their own social service departments.

The Lutheran Church by the action of its Biennial Convention in October approved and continued the present consultative relationship established between that body and the Council.

The Episcopal Church as a result of its Triennial Convention in September has registered distinct progress in its relations to the Council, even though it has not yet become a full constituent member. In the House of Bishops a resolution to become a member of the Council was passed by a vote of nearly two to one, but in the House of Deputies was technically lost by one-half of one vote. The co-operation with the Council through the Episcopal Commission on Unity and the Department of Christian Social Service was continued, and a special commission was authorized to make a full study of the whole problem of the relation of the Episcopal Church to the Federal Council, and to present recommendations at its next convention. Meanwhile, increasingly valuable co-operation has

been received from many of the leaders in the Episcopal Church.

We rejoice in the recent merger of the United Evangelical Church and the Evangelical Association in the new body known as the Evangelical Church. The result records a loss of one in the number of constituent bodies in the Council, but a notable gain in the practical expression of the spirit of unity among the Churches.

We cannot close this record of the year without paying a word of grateful tribute and affection to the many leaders in all the Churches whose counsel and sympathy and active support have made possible whatever advance has been made. Among the hundreds who deserve mention, and without whom the Council could not have carried on its work, one name, however, is outstanding—that of Dr. Robert E. Speer, President of the Federal Council, who has given unstintedly of his time, who has brought rich insight and wisdom to every important decision, and whose hold upon the hearts of Christian people of every name throughout the country has meant an immeasurable increment of trust and confidence in the Council.

We record, with deep sense of loss, the death during the year of the following who have been closely associated with the Council:

George Warren Brown, St. Louis, Mo., a member of the Council from the Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, New York City, a member of the Commission on Temperance

Chancellor D. S. Stephens, Kansas City, Kan., formerly a member of the Council for the Methodist Protestant Church.

Rev. Irving S. Chenoweth, Philadelphia, Pa., a member of the Council for the Disciples of Christ

Bishop G. Heinmiller, Cleveland, O., a member of the Council for the Evangelical Association

Mrs. J. H. Hoskins, St. Louis, Mo., a member of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations

Rev. Alva H. Morrill, Newton, N. H., a former member of the Council for the American Christian Convention

Rev. J. F. Goucher, Altodale, Md., a member of the Council for the Methodist Episcopal Church

Bishop Samuel Fallows, Chicago, Ill., a member of the Executive Committee for the Reformed Episcopal Church

Frank L. Brown, New York City, a member of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and the Commission on Councils of Churches

Rev. E. C. Morris, Helena, Ark., President, National Baptist Convention

Miss Belle Bennett, Richmond, Ky., a member of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations

Rev. Gerald H. Beard, Bridgeport, Conn., a member of the Council for the Congregational Church

Hon. E. L. Tustin, Philadelphia, Pa., a member of the Council for the Northern Baptist Convention

Dr. F. M. Barton, Cleveland, O., a member of the Editorial Council of the Religious Press

Rev. William Austin Smith, New York City, a member of the Council for the Protestant Episcopal Commission on Christian Unity and Department of Christian Social Service

Rev. William J. Darby, Evansville, Ind., a member of the Council for the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Prof. W. W. Beman, Ann Arbor, Mich, a member of the Council for the Northern Baptist Convention

James W. Kinnear, Pittsburgh, Pa., a member of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,  
SAMUEL MCCREA CAVERT,  
*General Secretaries.*

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#### APPENDICES TO REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARIES

##### I

###### Denominational Assemblies and Conferences attended by Representatives of the Council

General Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Hot Springs, Arkansas, May 2. The Federal Council represented by Dr. Macfarland and Dr. Watson.

General Conference, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Louis, Mo., May 3. The Federal Council represented by Dr. Haynes and Dr. Alexander.

General Assembly, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Des Moines, Iowa, May 17-27. The Federal Council represented by President Stevenson and Dr. Marquis.

General Assembly, Presbyterian Church in the U. S., Charleston, West Virginia, May 18-25. The Federal Council represented by Dr. Macfarland and Dr. Goodell.

General Synod, Reformed Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., May 19. The Federal Council represented by Dr. Rufus W. Miller.

General Assembly, United Presbyterian Church, Cambridge, Ohio, May 24-30. The Federal Council represented by Dr. Goodell.

General Synod, Reformed Church in America, Pella, Iowa, June 8-13. The Federal Council represented by Dr. Goodell.

Northern Baptist Convention, Indianapolis, Indiana, June 14-20. The Federal Council represented by Dr. Albert G. Lawson and Dr. John M. Moore.

Synod, Christian Reformed Church in America, Orange City, Iowa, June 21-30.

General Conference of the Seventh Day Baptist Churches, Ashaway, R. I., August 22-27. The Federal Council represented by Mr. Cavert.

International Convention of the Disciples of Christ, Winona Lake, Indiana, August 28-Sept. 4. The Federal Council represented by Dr. Tippy and Dr. Willett.

The American Christian Convention, Burlington, N. C., October 19-25. The Council represented by Mr. Cavert.

The National Baptist Convention, St. Louis, Mo., December 6-11. The Federal Council represented by Dr. Haynes.

## II

### List of some of the more Important Conferences and special Gatherings called by the Federal Council during 1922

January 6—Meeting of Commission on the Church and Race Relations, New York, to organize its work.

January 31—Conference on initiating "National Conference on the Christian Way of Life."

February 8—Dinner of laymen, Century Club, New York, to discuss program of Federal Council.

February 24—Conference of Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, to consider international questions.

March 12—Mass-Meeting in Washington in the interest of the ratification of the treaties proposed by the International Conference on Limitation of Armament.

March 22—Conference with business men on the Church and Industry at the Metropolitan Club, New York.

April 13—Meeting of Commission on the Church and Social Service.

April 25-26—Conference on the Promotional Work of the Denominations, Atlantic City.

May 3—Conference of Moderators and presiding officers of constituent denominations.

May 26—Dinner conference with Dr. Robert E. Speer, on his return from the Orient.

May 29-June 2—Annual Meeting of the Association of Executive Secretaries of Councils of Churches, Chicago.

June 6—Meeting of Continuation Committee of Garden City Conference of Educational Agencies.

June 8—Dinner to General Pershing under auspices of General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.

June 22—Conference on Child Welfare, Providence, R. I., under the auspices of the Commission on the Church and Social Service.

July 17-21—Lecture course at Chautauqua, N. Y., on the Significance of the Federal Council.

August 10-12—Conference of European Protestantism, Bethesda Hall, Copenhagen.

September 14—Luncheon conference to hear report from Dr. Zelie concerning his work for the Council in Russia.

September 20—Conference on Near East question, New York.

September 22—Special Meeting of Commission on Evangelism, to consider Fall program.

September 24—Mass Meeting on America's responsibility toward the Near East at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York.

October 11—Luncheon conference to hear message from Bishop Cannon, Dr. Atkinson and ex-Ambassador Morgenthau concerning Near East.

October 13—Meeting of Consultative Committee of Interdenominational Agencies.

October 17-18—Conference of Allied Christian Agencies, Washington.

November 1-2—Conference of Promotional Agencies of constituent denominations, Columbus, Ohio.

November 2—Special meeting of General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, Cosmos Club, Washington.

November 8—Second Conference on Near East question, New York.

November 17—Conference on relations with European Protestantism.

December 13—Meeting of Editorial Council of Religious Press, Indianapolis.

### III

#### List of More Important Declarations and Official Documents issued during 1922

Memorial to President, urging that the closing session of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament be opened with prayer.

Letter addressed to League of Nations by Executive Committee of Federal Council expressing appreciation for the creation of the International Court of Justice.

Memorial expressing appreciation of the outcome of the Conference on Limitation of Armament addressed to Baron de Cartier de Marchienne of the Belgian Delegation, Hon. Arthur J. Balfour of the British Delegation, Baron K. Shidehara of the Japanese Delegation, Dr. Sao-Ko Alfred Sze of the Chinese Delegation, Monsieur Albert Sarraut of the French Delegation, Senator Carlos Schanzer of the Italian Delegation, Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek of the Netherlands Delegation, and Secretary Hughes. February 11.

Memorial to President Harding and Secretary Hughes urging that the United States, with all the Allied Nations, should accept definite responsibilities for its assistance and protection of Armenian people. February 11.

General Appeal mailed to all Protestant pastors throughout the country urging them to urge their Senators and Representatives to take measures for the assistance and protection of the Armenians. February 11.

Message to the Christian Churches of Germany. February 21.

Resolutions forwarded to President Harding, Secretary Hughes, Vice-President Coolidge and Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, passed by a conference of representative church leaders, held at the call of the Federal Council, urging the ratification of the treaties. February 24.

Joint letter sent to all Pastors, by Federal Council, together with Church Peace Union, National Catholic Welfare Council and the two National Jewish Organizations of Rabbis, urging the enactment of the treaties proposed by the Conference on Limitation of Armament. March 1.

Memorial to the President and to Secretary Hughes from the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, urging that the United States be effectively represented on all existing International Commissions and Committees dealing with humanitarian questions such as Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children, Immigration, Health and the Control of the Traffic in Opium and Liquor. March 10.

Memorial to President Harding from the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill urging that he take up with Great Britain, France and Italy the question of dealing effectively with the Turkish maltreatment of Christian subjects. March 10.

Memorial urging the Government to unite at once with the other nations for helping Austria by a twenty-year delay in her debt payments.

Resolution on humane principles of immigration presented by the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill to the Senate Committee on Immigration, the Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and the Secretary of Labor. March 10.

Message to Churches and Christian workers in China from the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill. March 18.

Message to Churches and Christian workers in Japan from the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill. March 18.

Memorial from the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill to the President and the Senate, urging the ratification of the treaties proposed by the Conference on Limitation of Armament.

A Third Call to 150,000 churches by the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill to continue the campaign for a warless world.

Easter Call to Prayer issued by the Federal Council and the Commission on Evangelism.

Memorial from the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill on American Occupation of Haiti and Santo Domingo, to the President of the United States. April 26.

Memorial to Secretary Hughes on Protection of the Armenians.

Pastoral letter to Churches from Commission on the Church and Social Service relative to the situation in the coal industry. April.

Joint Appeal to the President by the Commission on the Church and Social Service, the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Council and the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, urging a national conference on the coal situation and a Federal investigation of the coal industry. June 19.

Memorial to President Harding and Secretary Hughes and the Senate urging the importance of taking such action as may be necessary to enable the United States to become party to and supporter of the Permanent Court of International Justice. May 6.

Message from the Federal Council and the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains to the Chaplains overseas. July 20.

Memorial from the Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary Commission to Albert, King of the Belgians, to participate in the tercentenary celebration of the founding of New York and the Middle States by the Walloons in 1624. July 18.

Memorial of similar import to the President of the French Republic and Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands.

Message to Churches of Christ in Japan. July 21.

Message to International Committee of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches at Copenhagen. August 18.

Labor Sunday Message issued by the Commission on the Church and Social Service.

Resolutions adopted by the Mass Meeting held on Sunday, September 24, at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, addressed to President Harding urging help for Smyrna, that measures be taken at once to prevent future atrocities and adequate guaranty and protection to the minority populations under the rule of the

Turk; also that the United States be represented in the forthcoming conference on Near Eastern Affairs. September 25.

Cablegram to the Secretary of the League of Nations, congratulating the League for its stand in behalf of the protection of minorities and the establishment of an Armenian National Home.

Message to Churches of Christ in China. September 18.

Call to United Prayer and Intercession in behalf of the Near East.

Cable of sympathy from the President of the Federal Council to the Ecumenical Patriarch at Constantinople, Meletios, and the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople.

Statement on Ku Klux Klan.

Appeal for a more spiritual observance of Armistice Day.

United Appeal in support of Prohibition.

Appeal for Action on Near East Question, sent October 18 to nearly 100,000 Protestant pastors.

Memorial to Secretary Hughes urging the protection of religious minorities, the protection of American property and lives of American citizens, and the freedom to carry on religious and educational work. November 8.

Call for Observance of World Peace Sunday, December 25.

#### IV

##### **Publications issued since January 1, 1922**

###### **BOOKS**

Year Book of the Churches for 1922 (436 pp.)

Progress of Church Federation (Revised edition, 266 pp., Fleming H. Revell Co.)

Annual Report, 1921 (264 pp.)

On the Trail of the Peacemakers, by Fred B. Smith (Macmillan Co.)

Pastor and Evangelist, by Charles L. Goodell (George H. Doran Co.)

The Trend of the Races, by George E. Haynes (Missionary Education Movement)

The Christian Crusade for a Warless World, by Sidney L. Gulick (Macmillan Co.)

Christianity and Economic Problems (Association Press)

Social Work in the Churches, by Arthur E. Holt (Pilgrim Press)

The Coming of Coal, by Robert W. Bruère (Association Press)

###### **PERIODICALS**

Federal Council Bulletin (bi-monthly)

Information Service (Commission on the Church and Social Service), Weekly

###### **PAMPHLETS**

Christian Unity at Work: What the Federal Council of the Churches Is and Does

Report to the Constituent Bodies of the Federal Council of the Churches

Results (Commission on Councils of Churches)

Week of Prayer Topics for Holy Week, 1922

Universal Week of Prayer: Message and Topics for 1923

Fellowship of Prayer

The Churches at Work for Interracial Coöperation  
Report on International and European Relations (32 pp.)  
Statement in Behalf of the Commission on Relations with Religious  
Bodies in Europe to the Conference on European Protestantism at  
Copenhagen  
Spiritual Service for Soldiers and Sailors  
Religious Work in the Canal Zone  
Problems of the Pacific and the Far East  
Achievements of the Washington Conference as Steps Toward a  
Warless World  
A Christian Program for a Warless World  
International Ideals of the Churches of Christ in America  
The Russian Relief Work of the Federal Council of Churches  
Recent Developments in Our Relations with the Orient  
A Declaration of Ideals and Policy Looking Toward a Warless  
World  
Should Congress Enact Special Laws Affecting Japanese? (96 pp.)  
American-Japanese Relations as Affected by the Washington Con-  
ference  
The Social Gospel and Personal Religion. By F. Ernest Johnson  
(50 pp.)  
Human Relationships in Industry, 1921-1922 (The Labor Sunday  
Message, 64 pp.)  
The Motion Picture Problem. By Very Rev. Charles N. Lathrop  
(52 pp.)  
The Wage Question (32 pp.)  
The Coal Controversy (64 pp.)  
The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sci-  
ence for September, 1922. (Edited by Rev. F. E. Johnson and Rev.  
John A. Ryan)  
A French Protestant View of the Near East Problem

## THE CHURCHES ORGANIZING FOR COMMUNITY CO-OPERATION

The testing place of Christian co-operation is the community. It may be the large city with scores or even hundreds of churches, it may be the village with two or more churches, or it may be the unchurched community which will be ministered to by the co-operation of state or national missionary bodies. The report of the Commission on Councils of Churches (State and Local) is a report of the way in which the Federal Council of Churches is assisting these communities to meet this test successfully.

During this year this service of the Commission has reached beyond our national borders. At the beginning of the year the Chairman was across the sea in a world-wide mission in the interest of world peace and evangelism, which demand Christian co-operation for their achievement. On all occasions the message of co-operation was given and was cordially received in Japan, China, India, Egypt, Palestine, the Levant, and most European capitals. Returning to America, the Chairman by writing and by public address has constantly been giving this same message, supported by the experience of this world tour. He has now so adjusted his own personal matters as to be able to give all his time to this task.

The Secretary of the Commission has devoted the year to the service of communities, both organized and unorganized. As Secretary of the Committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone he helped in the securing of appropriations to erect a fine church at Cristobal. He visited the Canal Zone that he might help in the promotion of co-operation in that region and give better assistance at this end of the line. The report of this contribution of the Commission is given in the report of the Committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone.

### Organizing New Councils

The most important campaign for the development of new councils during the year was in the city of Minneapolis, Minn. This campaign is reported at length to give a clearer idea of the kind of work that is being done. The Protestant group in this important city presented peculiar problems which have caused it to be among the last of the larger cities to form a Council of Churches. There is one large group of churches that has been unwilling to co-operate with other churches in any form of organization because of differences in traditions and policies. Nearly one-half of the Protestant population is in the Lutheran Churches. There are about sixty-five such

churches representing some eight or nine different Lutheran Synods. Gradually they have come into closer fellowship with one another. On the part of their leaders and the leaders in the other Protestant groups there has been a desire for a closer working fellowship. The Secretary of the Commission, after many conferences and meetings, secured the appointment of a Committee of Lutherans to carefully study the question of relationship. The organization of the Council was delayed several weeks that a possible relationship might be worked out. In the end the precedent established by the United Lutheran Church in its relation to the Federal Council was followed. When the Minneapolis Council of Churches was formed the Lutherans became members of that Council on the basis of a Consultative Membership.

This Council in its organization has had the advantage of the experiences of other cities operating from one to ten years. The Executive Committee is a fine illustration of the solidarity of Protestantism in forty and more cities in America to-day. The Minneapolis Executive Committee is composed of the officers of the Council, the Chairman of the departments of work. Delegates-at-large are elected to insure representation of all denominations and also of all interdenominational organizations in the city. Care is taken that the *whole* Church may be represented in a division between clerical and lay members, the latter including both men and women. The process of organization was a slow one, but a sure one. The majority of the pledges for the budget have been secured by having the Council written into the budget of the parishes. Rev. R. B. Kester, District Superintendent of the Methodist Churches in the Minneapolis conference, brought the matter personally before the official board of every Methodist Church thus securing the Methodist quota for the budget. The following extract from the letter of the Rt. Rev. F. A. McElwain, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota, is characteristic of the support given here and elsewhere by the leaders in that communion:

"To the Parishes in the  
"City of Minneapolis.

"Dear Brethren:

"You will remember that some time since I wrote you cordially recommending the plan for the formation of a Minneapolis Council of Churches. This plan is almost ready to be put into full operation. In order to do this the appointment of an Executive Secretary for Minneapolis is an essential feature.

"The Executive Committee of this Minneapolis Council feels that no further steps should be taken, however, until a budget of \$10,000 a year is provided for. On the basis of twenty-five cents per communicant this would mean about \$1,500 from the Episcopal Churches of the city.

"On this basis I ask that you consider placing in your Budget for the coming year an allotment toward the underwriting of the Council Budget as suggested above. If action looking toward this end can be taken before November 7th, when the Executive Committee meets, they will feel very grateful.

"In the meantime, the Rev. Roy B. Guild, Executive Secretary of the National Federal Council, will be in the city until November 14th, and will be glad to present this matter to the Vestry or any parish gathering.

"Assuring you that this whole plan has my heart and cordial approval, I am

"Faithfully yours,

(Signed) F. A. McELWAIN  
*"Bishop of Minnesota."*

Mr. E. J. Couper, an elder in the Presbyterian Church and President of the Minneapolis Y. M. C. A., was Chairman of the Presbyterian finance committee. The Westminster Church led in this effort by appropriating \$1,200.00 per year for two years for the Council. This insures raising more than the Presbyterian quota. Mr. W. A. Koon, Chairman of the Finance Committee, led in the work of securing the Congregational quota. In like manner pledges have been secured from other churches and individuals to cover a budget of \$10,000 per year for two years.

The encouragement of the men and women of Minneapolis came through the increasing success in co-operative effort in the forty and more cities now employing secretaries for the co-ordination of the Christian forces of the city. No one now questions that this plan of co-operative work has become a permanent factor in the religious life of the cities of America. These communities have successfully met the test though here and there a city has fallen by the way because some divisive element has entered into the religious forces of the city. One such city in the last two years rallied once more to the earlier vision and to-day has one of the strong Councils of the country. The same will be true of these other cities. Less than a dozen major cities are now unorganized.

### The Strategic Place of the State Council

To meet the test of Christian co-operation in the smaller community, in the County and in the State, the State Councils and Federations have been formed. No new State Councils have been completed this year, but the five now established, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio and California, have increased in strength and service, and in Illinois and New York good progress has been made toward the organization of State Councils.

Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, South Dakota and New Jersey have state organizations but are not doing much active work as a state-wide program clearly demands employed secretarial leadership. Encouragement and assistance should be given to these states until they are fully organized.

The heart of the State Council of Churches is the Committee on Comity, which deals in hand-to-hand fashion with the overchurched and underchurched community, not being satisfied with far-flung resolutions. The nucleus of this committee is composed of the denominational missionary and church extension secretaries. This task alone justifies the formation and financing of the State Council.

In each state there are many cities which are not large enough to employ a secretary, yet need a local Council as much as the larger cities do. Volunteer leadership can often meet this situation if there is a State Secretary who can initiate and foster the organization, giving time and counsel to the officers. The county is the natural unit in the state. The Secretary of the Ohio State Federation is giving much time with notable success to the formation of the County Councils, centering in the County seat.

The greatest lack in the program of Christian co-operation in America is in the loss of the sense of Protestant solidarity through the failure of the state ecclesiastical judicatories to form an organization through which they can function co-operatively in spiritual, moral, social and governmental undertakings. The co-operative movement, to succeed in a large way, must not only have the working fellowship of the national church bodies (which the Federal Council and the Home Missions Council are securing increasingly) but must be able to move out across all the country through state, county and village, through the avenues made by these bodies not as an organization in some eastern city, but as the visible expression of the fellowship of these bodies at all points of possible, serviceable contacts in a voluntary and advisory fellowship. The Commission must be more adequately financed to promote these plans.

The growth of a State Council is a slow process as there must be the approval of a plan made by appointed delegates and a year later the official action on this plan as it relates to representation, program, and financial appropriation. A State Council or Federation is an autonomous body, having no organic relation with the Federal Council or with the city and county Councils in the State. There is no short cut to the erection of a substantial edifice. The church bodies of every state must themselves take the initiative. The experiences of

the states now organized are available for all. Ohio now publishes a monthly paper which ought to be in the hands of all state denominational leaders, missionary superintendents, bishops and national Home Missionary Secretaries.

In the carrying out of this work the secretaries of the City and State Councils are bearing the heavy burden. They are meeting the responsibilities in their own fields of labor so as to give confidence to leaders in other cities and states and are answering many calls to explain what they are doing in unorganized cities. There are now about sixty men and ten women employed by the Councils and Federations in America. The Association of Employed Secretaries of Councils of Churches is the true dynamic of this movement. This Association devotes a week each year to a Conference on principles and methods of work. This year the Association was the guest of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. While having the benefit of one another's experiences, they were able also to have the latest word in Christian thinking.

Confident that the service rendered in community effort by the Councils and Federations of Churches is the indispensable basis of the whole co-operative movement, the Commission desire that the Executive Committee of the Federal Council carefully evaluate the work that is being done and recommend that such steps be taken as will enable the Commission to measure up more fully to the opportunity to advance Christian co-operation in every community in the Union. Special attention should be given to the formation of State Councils, and in the meantime, by conferences and conventions, reach as many centers of population as possible, especially those not large enough to employ Executive Secretaries.

### Conference of Allied Christian Agencies

For the past few years there has been a growing conviction that the many agencies engaged in promoting community programs of Christian work should confer more systematically upon their approach to the community. This common desire resulted in the formation of a volunteer group which has come to be called "The Allied Christian Agencies." This group includes the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Home Missions Council, the Council of Women for Home Missions, The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, the Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions, the International Sunday School Council of Religious Education, the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, the World Alliance for Inter-

national Friendship through the Churches, and the Young People's Organizations.

The Allied Christian Agencies held a Conference in Washington, October 17th and 18th, inviting to the Conference a number of other religious and social welfare groups. The whole theme of Co-operation in Community Work was discussed. A Committee including representatives of the various agencies, appointed to review the discussion and make recommendations, submitted a comprehensive report which was adopted, the concluding section being as follows:

"1. Recognizing the great value of conference for a better understanding of the programs of organization, for fellowship and practical suggestions regarding co-operation, and believing that the work of every agency would be strengthened and the coming of the Kingdom hastened by regular conferences we recommend that this conference go on record as favoring at least an annual conference of the leaders of national Christian agencies doing Community Work, for a consideration of special topics of interest to all, for counsel regarding programs of work, and to make known the field campaigns of national scope.

"2. Believing that all members of the conference are agreed that no new organization should be set up, we recommend that the Committee having this conference in charge arrange for another conference of leaders of these organizations, as a means of doing this we suggest that the Committee take up with the Consultative Committee the possibility of its enlarging its scope to include all the nine Allied Christian Societies and to undertake the development of conferences of these agencies, the inclusion of other organizations to be further considered.

"The following suggestions for special topics to be studied in such conferences were brought to the Conference and deemed worthy to be passed on for consideration:

- (A) The recruiting of Christian Workers
- (B) The promotion of a comprehensive program of Christian Education
- (C) Work among immigrants of every class, especially seasonal laborers and foreigners
- (D) Race Relations including the Negro, Oriental, Jew, New Americans of every race.
- (E) Inter-relation of, and reaction of Home Missions upon Foreign Missions and all world problems.

"3. The need of an accredited interdenominational organ in the interests of the whole co-operative work of Christian forces seems evident and we recommend further consideration of this need.

"4. Realizing that whatever co-operation may be achieved by National Organizations will amount to little unless co-operation can be carried out in local communities, we would urge that at least an annual conference be held in every community, where the program of the churches and other religious agencies may be reviewed in the interest of greater efficiency, and where unmet needs of the community may be considered. The Committee recommends that the

Commission on Councils of Churches of the Federal Council of Churches be asked to promote the plan of holding local conferences of religious agencies.

"5. The following questions seem pertinent for consideration in such groups:

- (A) Is there an adequate method by which all agencies may know each other's program?
- (B) Is there duplication and waste?
- (C) Is some need or group of the community neglected?
- (D) Is the welfare of the community a first consideration of all agencies?
- (E) What are the best methods by which all can work together?

"6. Believing that the carrying out of an adequate Christian program will be largely in the hands of the youth of today, we would urge all organizations to co-operate in an effort to put religious education in reach of every child, to furnish standardized, properly equipped church and week day schools for religious education in every community, to place facilities for training in reach of all teachers and other leaders, and to develop character building programs providing Christian citizenship training with the through-the-week recreational and service activities which can be supervised locally by the evangelical churches and allied agencies."

FRED B. SMITH, *Chairman*

ROY B. GUILD, *Executive Secretary.*

## UNITED IN EVANGELISM

Chesterton was right when he said, "God is like the sun. He is the one object in the world at which we cannot steadfastly gaze, yet in the light of which we see everything else." The world is more than ever persuaded that it is "every way bound by gold chains about the feet of God." In unexpected ways and places it feels His immanence, and His existence and love color all life's relationships. Nations and organizations have tried to get on without Him, or have openly flouted His just commands, but many who have deeply transgressed are now persuaded that there is national, social and individual life nowhere else but in Him. The energies of the Commission on Evangelism and Life Service have been expended in deepening this conviction in the minds of those who are leaders in the world's thought, to lay before them the dominating urgency of the spiritual note.

From actual contact with Christian people in many states, we are led to believe that while there is, as there always has been and always will be, a good deal of question and doubt in college and literary circles, there is nevertheless a growing conviction that Christianity is able to defend herself not only in matters theoretical but also and more especially in the pragmatic appeal to life's experiences. Even in foreign lands, it is not a question as to what religion shall supersede Christianity, but a question of Christianity or nothing. In our own country, we are satisfied that there is greater appreciation of the Church, even in the ranks of labor, and a recognition that the church at heart desires those things which are brotherly and helpful to all classes.

### Evangelism and Social Service

We think there is a growing appreciation of the fact that the so-called "individual message of the Gospel" and the so-called "social message of the Gospel" are in essentials not two but one. Perhaps no man in England better interprets the attitude of Christianity in this matter than Dean Inge. He says: "Do not be misled by the now popular catchword that Christianity is social, not individual. Christ began with the individual and worked outward. He did not criticize the Roman method of taxation; He called Levi and reformed Zacchaeus. He did not agitate for better treatment of the unmarried mother; He reclaimed the woman that was a sinner and bade the adulteress sin no more. His good Samaritan lent his own beast and gave his own twopence; he did not run after the priest and Levite

and take their purses, which seems to be the modern version of the parable. We have to save our own souls, not in order to have a good time in the next world, but because that is the task God has given us to do and because we help our neighbors much more by what we are than by what we do."

We put increasing stress upon the individual note with the full conviction that all social movements to be true and lasting must have behind them a consecrated individual; that while there is a social consciousness, conscience itself is an individual matter, and in the last appeal all questions of social and civic righteousness must stand at the bar of the individual conscience. There is a growing emphasis on the fact that when one has come into right relationship with God, he cannot help giving himself unstintedly to the service of his brother, for it is only through service to his brother whom he has seen that he can express his devotion to that Elder Brother whom he has not seen, but whom he finds shadowed forth in the lives of those who are about him.

### Evangelism and Education

We find by recent literature that there is still lingering in places where one would not have expected it, the feeling that the word "evangelism" is synonymous with some cataclysmic experience and that Christian education and evangelism stand over against each other in perpetual warfare. It would seem to be enough to tell such academic propagandists that they have been misinformed; that there is not now and never has been any conflict between Christian education and evangelism. Evangelism is not a method; it is a spirit. Without it the best religious instruction misses its point. Any study of the New Testament which is not guided by it is a futile study for He whose life that Book records affirms: "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life."

We are glad to believe there is a quickened sense of the responsibility which the Sunday School must face in the training of our youth for Christian life and church membership. Evangelism must be the inspiring spirit of education. Our youth must be trained to have a vital experience in matters of religion. The church should pray and labor for a corps of consecrated teachers who shall be thoroughly equipped intellectually for their task, but who above all things shall have a personal religious experience of their own, and be able to guide those who study with them into the way of peace and fellowship.

With the changing conditions in society, with the lessening grip of the home upon our social life, especially in the great

cities, there is all the more need that such homes as we have shall be Christian homes. If the spirit of devotion is to be seen in the lives of fathers and mothers, the children will copy it, and we may hope for a new generation that shall be more deeply in love with vital piety in the place where the life of the nation is fashioned.

Do we not need a great quickening of the prayer life of our people? Must we not lay great stress upon this matter and urge that each individual Christian have his place and time of private prayer and that the family altar shall have a place in every home?

### Vocational Evangelism

The attitude of our Commission with regard to vocational evangelism ought to be clearly stated and understood. While we believe that the great need for the church is an evangelism which shall be led by the pastor and his own people, we still believe that there are many men who have been signally equipped of God to perform the distinctive work of an evangelist. By nature and experience they are fitted for this task and the church would greatly fail of its duty if it did not avail itself of their help. There are doubtless towns and cities where such an evangelist, accredited by his own denomination and approved of God through years of faithful service, might be able to accomplish for the Kingdom what could not be done by a single pastor, or perhaps by all the pastors combined. The evangelist might be able so to move and instruct the community as to make the work of the pastors far more effective. Several of the Commissions on Evangelism are already using such men with fine success. We shall be glad to help this work forward and where desired to put the churches and pastors in touch with men and women whom God has honored in this work.

### The Practicability of a Nation-Wide Campaign

We have recently forwarded to representatives of the different denominations the overture which came to us in the following form:

"The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States requests the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, through its President and Commission on Evangelism to consider seriously the advisability of issuing a call to all Evangelical Churches in America to enter upon a nation-wide, simultaneous Evangelistic Campaign for the winning for Christ the millions of people in our country, who do not know or acknowledge Him. Such a campaign should be preceded by a long period of prayer and preparation, and should continue for such length of time as the Spirit may direct. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States believes the time is ripe for such a campaign."

We have received responses from several denominations. The Board of Evangelism of the United Brethren in Christ have voted their endorsement of such a plan. The Methodist Church South will submit the matter to its Committee on Evangelism which meets the last of December. Several of the Secretaries of Evangelism have expressed their personal interest in the matter and they will submit it as soon as possible to the authorities of their Churches. The plan, as proposed, suggests the year 1923 for a year of special prayer and preparation and the year 1924 for concerted evangelistic effort throughout the country. Some expression of conviction by this body might be welcomed by the churches.

### The Development of Simultaneous Pastoral Evangelistic Campaigns

Throughout the entire country the calls are multiplying for the simultaneous coming of the Secretaries of Evangelism for the double purpose of bringing home the great principles of spiritual devotion and the happy illustration of the unity in service for which our Lord prayed. The Secretaries during the past year have made visits to the following cities: New York City, Akron, Youngstown, Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Steubenville, Lima, Canton, Ohio, Brooklyn N. Y., Hartford, New Haven, Conn., Portland, Me., Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Altoona, Pittsburgh, Pa., Washington, D. C., and Chicago, Ill. In some cases each denomination has invited the ministers of the denomination in their outlying districts to be present, and in some instances the travelling expenses of the ministers have been paid, in order that they might have the advantage of these great gatherings of the spiritual leaders of the church. As a result of these conferences, evangelistic campaigns by the pastors, with simultaneous periods of preparation and ingathering, have been promoted, with remarkable results.

In addition to the places named, our Secretary has also given addresses in the following cities: Norwich, Conn., Auburn, Me., Pittsfield, Mass., New Rochelle, N. Y., Erie, Wilkes-Barre and Allentown, Pa., Huntington, W. Va., Knoxville and Nashville, Tenn., Omaha, Nebr., Duluth, Minn., Grand Rapids, Mich., and Dover, Del. He has also given courses of lectures before several theological schools, addressed the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in United States at Charleston, W. Va., the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church at Cambridge, O., the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America at Pella, Ia., and several summer schools of ministers, North and South.

### A New Record of Ingathering

We reported last year the greatest ingathering which the churches of America had seen. The reports thus far this year indicate that the additions to the churches will be greater than last year. Several of the denominations, notably the Congregational and the Disciples, have made the largest gain in their history. We are glad to bear testimony to the increased efficiency of the denominational Commissions of Evangelism. Both by method and inspiration they have aroused the churches to new achievements. Their goal has been to have some sort of evangelistic effort in every church in the denomination. The standards which they have set up have challenged the churches to service, so that we believe the large gain this year has been due in great measure to the faithful work of the Commissions on Evangelism.

The Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church, now united in the Evangelical Church, will have a Commission on Evangelism, plans for which are now in process of adjustment. Attention should also be called to the plans of the World Conference of the Church of Christ on Life and Work. Evangelism is to have a most important place in those plans. A committee is already considering steps which we believe will arouse the entire church world to specific evangelistic action.

There has been a marked increase in the helpful literature which has been sent out by the different denominations. We have made a collection of the literature and are issuing a leaflet, showing the best evangelistic literature, to be put into the hands of all the churches. The results of successful methods are here set forth and every pastor can have within his reach outlines and methods which are proved by results. There is no disposition to advance a particular program. Each community will adopt that plan which seems best fitted to the local needs.

### United Observance of Devotional Periods

The January Week of Prayer was more widely observed last year than ever before. The topics for 1923 have been sent to the leading denominational papers and are being used by a large number of Church Federations throughout the country. Many churches have asked for topics to put into the hands of their members. There seems to be a new appreciation of the value of prayer.

Last year we sent out the Fellowship of Prayer topics which were regularly published during the pre-Eastern period by more than one hundred daily papers. This year arrangements

are being made with one of our leading syndicates whereby 258 papers, with a circulation of over ten million, will print our topics every day during the same period. We are hoping that from this may result some arrangement by which a similar service can be utilized throughout the year by which religious truths can be set before the people of the entire country. We are also publishing, as formerly, prayer topics with helpful suggestions for the week preceding Easter.

Increasing recognition is being given to the value of the state and city federations of churches in the development of evangelism. There is an earnest desire to know, first, by careful survey, what is the situation in the community; next, what are the methods that will best meet this situation, who will undertake the task and how shall we best obtain spiritual preparation for the work. There has been a general movement throughout New England, and conventions have been held in several of its cities, looking toward a careful adjustment of the work, so that every part of New England may be reached by some form of spiritual uplift. In Ohio, every county has held its own conference, as a part of a state-wide program of evangelism, under the guidance of the state federation. In Pennsylvania and several other states, general movements have resulted in bringing together representatives of the entire state.

J. ROSS STEVENSON, *Chairman.*

C. L. GOODELL, *Executive Secretary.*

## UNITED IN SOCIAL SERVICE

During 1921-22 the Commission on the Church and Social Service has made substantial progress, both as to what it has accomplished and in the development of its organization. It is impossible to give more than a condensed outline of what has been done.

### Industrial Conferences and Institutes

The conferences of employers, employees and ministers in various communities have been continued. In January the Executive Secretary, accompanied by Mr. W. C. Coleman, President of the Coleman Lamp Co., Wichita, Kansas, held industrial conferences in Dallas, Fort Worth and Houston, Texas. In April and May the Executive Secretary accompanied by Samuel Zane Batten, Arthur E. Holt and Alva W. Taylor (social service secretaries for the Baptists, the Congregationalists and the Disciples), made a trip to the Pacific Coast, holding conferences in Los Angeles, Bakersfield, Fresno, San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, Seattle, Boise and Salt Lake City. In these conferences the Secretaries addressed pastors, luncheon clubs, chambers of commerce, women's clubs, councils of social agencies, labor temples and colleges. As a rule the conferences were given generous space in the press. Many of the meetings were largely attended and aroused deep interest. All who have participated in the conferences believe that they should be pushed vigorously throughout the country and that it is necessary to put in a field secretary to organize them in advance and to organize a follow-up. The basis upon which these conferences are held is the conviction that the social forces of communities should work together to remove existing evils in industry, and especially in labor relations, rather than follow the method of industrial conflict. Careful attention was given to the interpretation of Christian principles and the Christian spirit as applied to industry.

During June the Executive Secretary and Alva W. Taylor lectured before ministers' institutes in Birmingham, Alabama, and Ashland, Virginia, during a period of four weeks, and Arthur E. Holt before a similar institute at Conway, Arkansas. These were conducted by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In July, the Commission organized a series of thirty lectures on interchurch co-operation and the Christian ideal in industry, before the summer school of the Iliff School of Theology. The lectures were given by S. McCrea Cavert and Ross W. Sander-

son, General Secretary of the Wichita Council of Churches, and by the Executive Secretary.

In addition to these forms of field work, the Executive Secretary represented the Federal Council before the National Convention of the Disciples of Christ at Winona and devoted two weeks to a financial and educational campaign for the Council in the city of Detroit; addressing also the Presbyterian Synod of Michigan, which met in Detroit at the time.

### Community Relations of the Churches

The Department of Community Relations has had a year of valuable service. A steady correspondence comes in from pastors and officials of local churches asking for counsel and assistance. The Department also acts as a liaison between national social agencies and movements, and the denominations and local federations of churches. These forms of service involve a great many conferences and a large volume of correspondence and investigation. To assist in this work and to make this contribution to the community work of the churches more valuable, the Department conducted a series of studies during the year,—one on the social work of outstanding local churches of various denominations, a brief study of the effects of social dancing in parish houses, and a survey of the summer work of some of the larger churches. The reports of these studies have been sent to church boards and to pastors seeking information, and they were largely used also in the preparation of Arthur E. Holt's study on "Social Work in the Churches," prepared for the Commission.

The work of the Study Committee of the National Conference on Community Organization (the so-called Franklin K. Lane conference) of which the Executive Secretary was Chairman, was completed in the Spring of 1922 and the Committee disbanded. The Assistant Secretary for Community Relations, Miss Helen Ward Tippy, resigned on November 1st to become a resident of Hull-House and to study industry at first hand in Chicago factories. A new Secretary, Rev. Carl Barnett, pastor of the Oak Cliff Christian Church of Dallas, Texas, will take her place, it is hoped, the first of the year.

### Child Welfare and Delinquency

A new Department of Child Welfare was organized by a conference of denominational officials responsible for the institutional care of children, at a conference on February 8, 1922. Mr. Henry W. Thurston, of the New York School of Social Work was appointed Chairman and efforts are now under

way to finance a Secretary. The first objective of the Department will be better standardization and co-operation between child-caring institutions under the control of the churches. At present the Department has knowledge of approximately three hundred institutions and twenty thousand children. Later, when this is well in hand, the work of the Department will be extended to non-institutional neglected and dependent children in communities.

A set of standards has been drawn up for the guidance of the denominations and an initial conference was held at Providence, Rhode Island, in connection with the National Conference of Social Work, in which heads of church institutions and church child workers were brought together. Several of the co-operating denominations are now making studies of their institutions, with a view to immediate constructive work. An effort will be made also, in co-operation with the Commission on the Church and Race Relations, to put on a Secretary for Negro children. The need here is even greater than for white children.

The churches will find one of their greatest opportunities for service in the field of delinquents. Approximately 500,000 persons, a large percentage of them children and young people, pass through our juvenile courts, jails, penitentiaries, and reformatories every year. Possibly a million people, their near relatives, are directly suffering with them. The economic losses and dangers to society from delinquency are very great. The church must prepare to take its place in the remarkable scientific methods and institutions which are being developed for the redemption of these delinquents.

A number of conferences were held to consider this subject between representatives of the Federal Council and the National Catholic Welfare Council and Hebrew organizations, with the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor acting as convenor. It has been decided by the committee to make a study of the work of the churches in these fields, the findings to become the basis for organization. This will involve religious work in state and federal correctional institutions, in jails, with juvenile courts, psychopathic clinics, and preventive work through Sunday School classes and clubs.

We face in these two departments of work, namely, Child Welfare and Delinquents, a serious problem for the Federal Council. These forms of service require salaried and highly specialized workers, at a time when our constituent bodies are hardly prepared to recognize the necessity of such workers. But the churches must develop specialized service or be dis-

credited by the scientific work which is being done by the so-called secular institutions.

Important co-operation has been worked out during the year with the Universal Conference on Life and Work, the Conference on the Christian Way of Life and the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order. Those interested in each of these organizations are now working with an understanding and with little friction. The Commission has also participated in the Conference on the Economic Order conducted by the Methodist Federation of Social Service at Evanston, with the National Conference of Social Work, and the American Prison Association, and it also had a representative at the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor.

### The Coal and Railroad Strikes

The year has been marked by widespread and highly dangerous industrial conflicts, notably those in the coal, railroad and textile industries. We have exerted the influence of the Protestant churches in co-operation with the National Catholic Welfare Council and the Central Conference of Rabbis in behalf of co-operative relations in these industries, especially in an effort to bring together the principals in the coal strike. A conference was held with the President and with members of the Departments of Labor and Commerce, also with the Committees of Congress, urging the importance of the scientific study of the coal industry. Three joint statements were issued to the public in connection with the coal strike. It is generally recognized that while these subjects have had controversial aspects, the action of the churches has been influential and that the Christian voice of the nation has found expression.

### RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

The Research Department is in reality a department of both research and educational work. It is organized as a part of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, but is now functioning also in connection with other departments of the Council which deal with social problems, in particular, with the Commission on the Church and Race Relations and the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill. The Department has also undertaken at the urgent request of portions of the constituency to push its research into the rural field to the extent that this field presents fundamental social and industrial problems calling for interpretation from the moral and religious viewpoint. An advisory committee for this purpose has been set up which includes rural specialists in mission boards

and professional schools, under whose direction the new work will be done. By arrangement with the Commission on the Church and Race Relations educational matter gathered in the researches being made by its office are given out through channels developed by the Research Department. Another field of research that is just being opened up has to do with the economic aspects of international relationships and the economic causes of war. The requests for this study which have come recently from constituent groups indicate that it is one of the most needed pieces of work now waiting to be done.

### The Information Service

The chief medium of the Department's educational work is the weekly Information Service which now goes to about 2500 people including church leaders in the various communions, editors of the religious press, pastors, Christian association secretaries, teachers and students in colleges and theological seminaries, and laymen interested in the social interpretation and application of Christianity. The mailing list includes every state in the Union and every continent. The Service goes to Canada and Mexico; to Chile and Peru; to Czechoslovakia, Estonia and Turkey; to China and Japan, and to the Belgian Congo. This service aims to interpret social, economic and industrial events and movements in the light of the declared social principles of Christianity. Its purpose is to *inform*, not to plead any special cause. During the recent railroad strike the task was difficult. Probably no industrial disturbance has been accompanied by more confusion in the public mind or a more serious distortion of facts. In a sharp industrial controversy the publicity given out by either side is almost always strongly biased. In this case it was the workers' position that was most misunderstood. Although there has been occasional criticism, in general the reception accorded the service has been very enthusiastic. There is a growing demand for it in a steadily widening field. The Department is not interested in the old "exposé" method of handling industrial problems and disputes. It seeks to be guided by a Christian spirit and to employ only Christian and constructive methods.

### Educational Committee and Publications

The Educational Committee, which has responsibility for the issuance of printed reports, bulletins and study courses prepared by the Department, has been undertaking to develop a unified and balanced program of Christian social education. On this committee are represented the several commissions of

the Federal Council which are dealing with social problems, both domestic and international, and the several denominational and other co-operating groups which have representatives in the Commission on the Church and Social Service. The Committee has issued the following publications during the present year:

Research Bulletins 1 and 2; the former dealing with the problem of wages and the latter with the coal controversy. The discussion of wages was undertaken at the request of the Consumers' League since that organization needed a document on this subject that would especially commend itself to church people. The bulletin on the coal controversy has been widely read and commented on. A prominent United States Senator spoke of it in terms of high appreciation on the floor of the Senate.

A study course on "Christianity and Economic Problems," the second of a series in the preparation and promotion of which the two Christian Associations are actively co-operating. This book deals in a very frank manner with the most serious of our economic problems, but the writers sought to preserve a thoroughly Christian tone and the book has been well received and widely used.

A handbook for ministers and church workers entitled "Social Work in the Churches." It carries a secondary title, "A Study in the Practice of Fellowship" which indicates its scope and purpose. The manuscript was prepared by one of the most active members of the secretarial group, Dr. Arthur E. Holt, of the Congregational Social Service Commission, and the book was brought out for the Committee by the Pilgrim Press. This work also has been enthusiastically commended.

A booklet, "The Social Gospel and Personal Religion," prepared by the Secretary of the Research Department,—an attempt to overcome the apparent lack of harmony between the social and the individual emphases in the Christian religion. The booklet was prepared at the request of the Industrial Committee of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A.

A unique and timely book entitled "The Coming of Coal," written for the Committee by Mr. Robert W. Bruère and published by the Association Press, which has several times acted as publisher for the Committee and co-operated heartily in the promotion of its product. This book is an account of the development of a great basic industry with reference to its social and spiritual implications.

A pamphlet on "The Motion Picture Problem" for which Dean Lathrop of the Department of Christian Social Service of the Protestant Episcopal Church took editorial responsibility. It gives an account of the various methods that have been employed to deal in a public way with the motion picture problem. It has been widely circulated and has already had a considerable educational influence.

The Labor Sunday Message, which this year took the form of a review of the year, summarizing important industrial developments and interpreting them in the light of the Christian principles for which the Commission on the Church and Social Service seeks to secure acceptance.

### New Projects in Research and Publication

The Department has undertaken a number of new projects for the coming year, among which will be a study of seven-

day labor, a study of the economic aspects of international relations, an interpretation of the labor movement from the Christian point of view, and the preparation of study courses in citizenship, stewardship from the Christian social viewpoint, and the care of delinquents. It is also projecting an entirely new line of inquiry looking toward the assistance of ministers and other personal workers on the social side of their ministry. It will be an effort to make available for religious workers a part of the technique which has been so carefully developed and so successfully demonstrated by social workers.

It should be added that the Research Department has been financed by constituent denominational departments and by individuals who believe thoroughly in the ideals of research and education for which it stands. This financing is virtually adequate for its entire program, so that while its work is vitally related to the whole program of the Federal Council it is in no way a drain upon the Council's resources.

SHELBY HARRISON,  
*Acting Chairman.*

WORTH M. TIPPY,  
*Executive Secretary.*

F. ERNEST JOHNSON,  
*Research Secretary.*

## UNITED INTEREST IN TEMPERANCE

In accordance with a vote of the Administrative Committee the Commission on Temperance prepared the following statement which was issued in the name of the Federal Council of Churches shortly before the November election:

The public announcement of the program of the forces opposed to prohibition is a direct challenge to the churches and the friends of orderly government. They demand the repeal of the national prohibition act and the restoration of the manufacture and sale of beer and wine, in the face of the fact that both are intoxicating and therefore cannot be legalized without first changing the Constitution. Furthermore, the sale of beer and wine would require some agency for distribution, and so would lead inevitably to the return of the outlawed saloon with all its attendant evils.

Even more serious than the open campaign against prohibition are the sinister influences constantly at work to prevent the honest enforcement of the existing law. To disobey or disregard any law enacted by the properly accredited representatives of the people is to aid the cause of anarchy and to undermine the foundation on which all democratic institutions rest. In the ringing words of President Harding: "Whatever breeds disrespect for the law of the land is a force tending to the general breakdown of the social organization."

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America therefore appeals to all Christian people to exert every influence to secure the impartial enforcement of all laws. Since the foes of prohibition are now united to defeat the Constitution, it is high time for the Christian forces of our country also to unite and to be as consistent at the ballot box in their support of the Constitution as its enemies are in attempting its nullification.

This statement was widely circulated in religious publications and in the secular press and was extensively distributed by mail in the states where the temperance question in some form was an acute issue in the election.

As suggested in the statement, it is the urgent patriotic duty of the churches and of all friends of good government to combat the insidious propaganda now being circulated against prohibition and to co-operate in bringing to the support of officials who are honestly enforcing the law the same powerful moral backing which aided so greatly in the adoption of the eighteenth amendment and the statutes which put it into effect.

Much valuable educational material is being furnished by some of the denominational Temperance boards, but the Commission of the Federal Council is operating without a budget and with no employed secretary. Its direct contribution to this important continuation campaign of the temperance forces of the nation has therefore been less than it should have been.

In addition to the issuance of the statement referred to above, the Commission has joined with other organizations in representations to the authorities in Washington regarding sale

of intoxicating liquors on ships of the U. S. and the problem of further checking liquor smuggling from Canada and Mexico.

The Commission is now arranging a conference with denominational temperance boards and other allied organizations in the hope of working out a vigorous campaign of education in support of temperance and enforcement of existing laws against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages.

By authority of the Administrative Committee, the President of the Federal Council and the Chairman of the Commission on Temperance appointed the following delegates who represented the Federal Council at the Convention of the World League against Alcohol at Toronto: Rev. Samuel Z. Batten, Social Education Secretary of the Northern Baptist Convention; Rev. Clarence True Wilson, General Secretary Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. H. Franklin Schlegel, President of the Permanent Temperance Commission of the Evangelical Church, S. Edgar Nicholson, Chairman of the Friends' Board of Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic, and Rev. Milo J. Smith, Secretary of the American Temperance Board of the Disciples of Christ.

The Commission has continued its co-operation with the work undertaken by the National Temperance Society.

CARL E. MILLIKEN,  
*Chairman.*

## UNITED WORK FOR BETTER RACE RELATIONS

The faith of the leaders of the Federal Council that the Churches would join in a sound, constructive plan to apply the principles of brotherhood and justice to race relations, and that ways and means would be supplied for enlisting the forces of the Churches to this great end, has been justified during the past twelve months. The Churches of our land, as the special agencies for promoting the Gospel of brotherhood are facing their great responsibility and challenge in this field whenever the information and call can be effectively set before them. They are responding with constructive action in their local communities in all parts of the country by studying their conditions, planning programs of interracial activities for better housing, better schools, better health, law enforcement, justice in the courts, improving the attitude of the public through the press, and by other efforts for Negro welfare and the improvement of relations between the races.

At the last annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council the Commission on the Church and Race Relations had only been in existence five months and did not yet have a secretary. A modest budget was approved with the proviso that new sources of funds be found for the work. Although the Commission was without funds, such approval from the Federal Council gave encouragement to the officers and leaders of the movement, and in January two secretaries were elected: Dr. George E. Haynes, and Dr. Will W. Alexander, to the executive tasks of the work.

During the succeeding ten months the activities of the Commission have touched upon important lines of work and met with encouraging responses. The work may be summarized as follows:

### *1. Local conferences of white and Negro leaders.*

About 45 such conferences have been held or attended by the Secretaries, at special request, in such places as Atlanta, Ga., Raleigh, N. C., Nashville, Tenn., Cincinnati, Ohio, Dayton, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill. Less formal meetings and interviews have been held in many localities for giving counsel and information and assistance in the planning of programs to meet problems in the respective localities. These conferences have been far-reaching and important. Very recently the Secretary of one of the leading Church Federations in the North said, "I regard this question of the relation of the races in my city as the most

vital problem before us. I am, therefore, undertaking a careful study of the matter to lay plans for the next ten years in our work; this question will be the foremost one in our program."

#### *2. Development of Interracial Committees.*

During the year, in addition to affiliation with committees already formed under the Commission on Interracial Co-operation this Commission has assisted in the formation of interracial committees in Dayton and Youngstown, Ohio, Washington, D. C., and St. Louis, Mo. These committees each are mapping out definite pieces of work and vigorous activities. For example, in Washington, D. C., activities have been started without any funds. They have formed a committee on each of the following subjects: race relations information in the public school; race relations literature in the public libraries and the circulation of such literature among those interested; employment, particularly colored people in domestic service (an important question in Washington) and the observance of a Courtesy Week each year which will emphasize particularly courteous behavior in contacts between the races.

#### *3. Relations with the Commission on Interracial Co-operation.*

Effective affiliation is being worked out with the Commission on Interracial Co-operation. The two Commissions have the same Chairman; the two Secretaries of the Federal Council Commission have executive relations with the Commission on Interracial Co-operation.

To illustrate the co-operative activities of the two bodies, it may be cited that the secretaries of both Commissions work out their itineraries for visits to various localities, either separately or jointly. Special mention may be made of their joint visits to Indianapolis and Chicago, and their joint action at conferences of the North Carolina Commission on Race Relations and the Kentucky Commission on Interracial Co-operation. A division of labor has been worked out in promoting special race relations numbers of the Information Service of the Federal Council, and in handling newspaper publicity mentioned below.

The co-ordination of the two bodies shows that the local organizations of the Interracial Commission throughout the South furnish a channel of contact in all such activities and that the local Federations and Councils of Churches in the North and West likewise are very strategic for reaching local leaders of the two races in those sections.

#### *4. Assistance in local surveys of Negro life and race relations and making of programs of work for local communities.*

One of the Secretaries of the Commission assisted in the preliminary organization of local survey plans through the Pittsburgh Council of Churches and the Dayton Federation of Churches and Dayton Bureau of Community Service. During the past summer the Dayton survey was made by a joint committee representing twenty Church and social agencies. This survey was accomplished under the leadership of the Dayton Bureau of Community Service. "In addition to a study of housing, health, recreation, wages, unemployment, delinquents, labor turnover, and retardation of school children, about 900 family schedules were secured. These schedules are now being tabulated and the information will be available in the near future." A permanent interracial committee, representing all of the Church and social agencies whose work affects the Negro life of the city is in process of formation.

Counsel and assistance on special problems have been given in Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, and Atlanta and other places.

#### *5. Furnishing reliable information on Negro life and race relations.*

This work has grown rapidly through requests from ministers, leaders of mission study classes, missionary societies, young people's organizations, graduate and other students of colleges and universities, writers, etc. In co-operation with the Research Department of the Commission on Social Service there has been built up a collection of information for use in this connection. Leaflet material on special topics is also in preparation. Supplies of literature on various phases of the question have been sent to many inquirers and many inquiries have been answered by special letters.

#### *6. Supplying material to newspapers and magazines.*

Five special magazine articles have been prepared, and more than a score of newspaper articles on Negro life and race relations were widely published in both the religious and secular press, much of it without designation of its source. Special attention has been given to publicity against the lynching evil.

The Commission assisted in preparing the release issued by the Federal Council against the secret and oathbound organizations that stir up racial, class, and religious prejudice. This pronouncement was widely quoted in the press throughout the country, a number of newspapers giving extensive editorial comment.

"The Trend of the Races," a book which has had the unusual circulation of 60,000 copies in the first five months of its

publication, published by the Missionary Education Movement and Council of Women for Home Missions, was written by one of the Secretaries of this Commission, which has in this way co-operated in an important educational effort for better interracial understanding.

*Next steps.*

In addition to the continuance of the work which has brought the results outlined above, the following steps will be undertaken during 1923:

1. A nation-wide campaign to marshal the churches against the lynching evil.
2. An educational campaign to interest white and Negro churches in co-operating to secure better provision for neglected and dependent Negro children.
3. The information and advice service will be expanded and the service to the press enlarged.

The Secretaries of the Commission are now being called upon by more church and denominational organizations for counsel, information, and service than the limited resources, time, and energy at their command can supply. They are finding that in each city there is a nucleus of men and women, white and colored, who believe that the gospel of brotherly goodwill is the solution of their interracial difficulties and are ready to undertake a program of action. We need to recognize that this gospel of racial goodwill and co-operation is now face to face with widely organized propaganda and efforts based upon the doctrine that race relations are to be settled only by force of arms and by violence. In many communities where work has been started these forces are active. Churchmen and Christian organizations need to bestir themselves as never before to overcome these evils with good.

JOHN J. EAGAN, *Chairman,*  
GEORGE E. HAYNES }  
WILL W. ALEXANDER } *Secretaries.*

## **UNITED WORK FOR INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND GOODWILL**

The Commission on International Justice and Goodwill has never had a year when its opportunities and tasks were so great.

A conference of the entire membership of the Commission was held on February 24, 1922, which considered the entire scope of our international relationships. Action was taken with a view to the creation of public opinion for the ratification of the treaties proposed by the Conference on Limitation of Armament, and for the representation of the United States on all Commissions of the League of Nations dealing with humanitarian questions; for prosecuting the campaign for the Russia Famine Fund; and for the arousing of the Churches to carry forward the campaign for getting rid of war and developing Christian international relations.

The Committee of Direction has held several meetings from time to time.

This report will, with necessary brevity, take up various undertakings of the Commission under several sections.

### **Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament**

Immediately following the Conference on Limitation of Armament came the question of informing the public with regard to its achievements and their significance, and of securing public sentiment to bring about the ratification of the treaties. This was carried on by our usual procedure through communications sent to the local Councils of Churches and to the secular and religious press, a special mass meeting in Washington, and a special letter sent to all local churches in the constituency of the Federal Council. This letter was sent out by the Church Peace Union together with similar communications from the National Catholic Welfare Council and the two national organizations of Jewish Rabbis.

A document was prepared entitled *ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE AS STEPS TOWARDS A WARLESS WORLD*, and was widely circulated among the Churches, Educational Institutions and the people at large.

Thousands upon thousands of letters and petitions from the Churches came in to the members of the Senate urging the importance of ratifying the treaties brought about by the Washington Conference. Some indication of the results of this work may be gathered from the following statement of Lord Riddell, Press Liaison Officer of the British Delegation:

"Since coming to America I have been particularly impressed and deeply interested in the work of the churches in behalf of peace.

Their campaign of educational publicity through the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has been one of the most effective pieces of work in behalf of peace that I have seen. Through the newspapers it has had wide influence and has meant much to the Conference on Limitation of Armament. In their nation-wide publicity and educational work they have placed the responsibility for the success of the Conference on Limitation of Armament on the individual. It has made each man and woman feel that he or she must act, must work for peace. . . . This is the kind of publicity that counts and will get results. The Churches of America have shown the way."

Another indication is the fact that the Committee of General Information of the Advisory Committee of the Conference stated that out of 13,878,671 letters sent to Washington more than 12,500,000 wrote in a manner that showed that they were acting as the result of the campaign among the Churches.

Through the initiation of the Commission, a more general organization, known as the Committee on Treaty Ratification, was organized in order to bring into the movement organizations and individuals not reached directly through the Federal Council Commission, the Chairman of this Committee being Mr. George W. Wickersham and the Secretary Dr. Charles S. Macfarland.

### International Co-operation

The Commission has undertaken to carry out the program outlined in the DECLARATION OF IDEALS AND POLICY adopted by the Executive Committee of the Federal Council at its last annual meeting, including the insistence upon the duty of the United States to associate itself with the other nations of the world to establish permanent institutions for justice and peace, and the obligation of America to aid in the economic recovery of the world. Persistent effort has been given to the entrance of our nation into the Permanent Court of International Justice and the humanitarian commissions instituted by the League of Nations. A special Memorial on this subject was submitted to the Secretary of State by a delegation appointed for the purpose. The public sentiment secured appears to have brought sufficient pressure to bring results in the early future.

As indicating the point of view of the Commission we quote from the report of the General Secretary of the Council upon his return from Europe last summer:

"How do the European peoples feel towards us? is the question often asked as we return. Their feeling is one of mingled disappointment that has not reached disillusionment and of hope and faith that still persist.

"They feel that we have left the field of battle without stopping to bury the dead or to help repair the devastation made by our own

artillery. Recognition for our private, philanthropic help is not overlooked and still gives impulses to prayers of gratitude. No rancor is manifested, just disappointment, sometimes, however, almost to despair.

"The peoples of Europe are doing the best they can, toiling to rebuild even when they have to seek the straw to make their bricks. One has only to visit Ypres, Dixmude, St. Quentin, Rheims and multitudes of other cities to bear witness to the marvelous recuperative power of our brethren in Europe. One has only to witness the efforts of our Austrian brothers to have his heart stirred to the depths, or to deal in German money to have his sympathies aroused for those men and women in that nation who are sincerely seeking to regain for that people a moral standing in the world. There are expressions of sectional and racial bitterness, of course, there are violent discussions between representatives of governments, but these are not the fundamental difficulties. The problem is fundamentally economic and moral, and it is sheer hard-heartedness to criticise a starving man because he is not calmly rational.

"It needs no economic expert to see that M. Poincaré was right when he said that one might as well try to quadratate a circle as to solve Europe's economic problem without the help of the United States. It is equally clear that the leaders are now seeking to establish a formula that the United States will accept without, apparently, any clear intimation from the United States as to what kind of a proposal we want. Waiting for 'Europe to put her house in order' is futile, because that is just what Europe needs us to help her do.

"As a member of the League remarked to me sadly: 'There is one thing, if the League of Nations should break down (it will not), but if it should, the United States bears the responsibility for its failure, and must, at least, propose something to take its place, or else repudiate all that America has stood for in the eyes of the world. On the other hand, were the United States here with us, the League could command the moral consent of the civilized world.' . . .

"One thing is sure: any proposal from the United States that was anywhere near within bounds of reason, would command assent. It is not the relatively trivial question of debt cancellation, it must be a proposal that goes to the very root of the matter. The political leaders know perfectly well that the United States will come into the situation, first because they believe in the sense of moral obligation of our people and second because of ultimate economic necessity on our own part.

"The questions are: Will the United States act before the crash comes, and will America act from a predominantly moral motive rather than seemingly to justify Ambassador Harvey and come when forced by its own economic needs? . . .

"Are these questions for the churches to ponder? No one who was present at the Bethesda Conference or the World Alliance went away with any doubt that the Gospel of Christ is so great and so all embracing of humanity as to have in it the moral and spiritual principles which must find their translation into terms large enough so that prophecy shall be fulfilled and the leaves of the tree shall be for *the healing of the nations*.

"As probably the largest integrated body of churches in the world, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has a commensurate responsibility for the future of the Protestant Church as a moral and spiritual power throughout the world, and just now Europe is the world's center and will determine its immediate destiny."

### The Work of Relief

The Federal Council and this Commission have felt that the most effective way of developing international friendship and goodwill is through service and the performance of works of mercy and relief. This has been undertaken in three directions: Austria, Russia and the Near East.

#### 1. Russia

The Committee on Russian Relief was organized as a constituent element of the American Relief Administration, and a campaign was undertaken among the Churches and Christian people in behalf of that stricken nation. The clergy in Russia, and their dependents, received a very considerable proportion of the funds which came directly to the Federal Council for this cause. Most of the funds, however, went directly to the A. R. A., or the American Friends Service Committee.

A representative of the Federal Council, Dr. John Sheridan Zelie, was sent to Russia as a member of the staff of the American Relief Administration for the purpose of assisting especially the Churches and Church forces. In spite of almost insuperable obstacles he accomplished a mission which has drawn warm praise from the American Relief Administration and hosts of grateful tributes from leaders in the Russian churches. Dr. Zelie closes his interesting and stimulating report with these words:

"In concluding this general survey, I cannot over-emphasize the immense value of what is done at this time for the relief and comfort of the Russian Church. Terribly disrupted and crippled, it still represents the religion of the greater part of the millions of Russia's population. Whatever is done for it in this day of its trial is a force which will reach far into the future. Its calamity has fallen upon it just when it had been about to accomplish reforms long needed. Its worship still goes on, its churches are open, though all of its auxiliary institutions of schools, sisterhoods and religious orders are crippled and broken and its normal work of benevolence and teaching reduced to a minimum. At this time it is especially sensitive to all friendly approaches from the Christianity of the West and from them takes courage for continuing its difficult work. The knowledge of what the churches of America have done for them through the Federal Council has pervaded great bodies of people and when better days arrive the memory of it will be an influence in the reconstruction of the Church. To those who have made this special mission possible, after American generosity had done something for nearly every class in Russia, I would say that I do not believe any element of Russian Relief will have more far-reaching results.

"In submitting this general report, after confiding the details of the work to the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council, I render my thanks to the Council for the high privilege of representing

it in this great work of mercy and relief, and I urge that the contacts made be maintained, and these relationships developed. Our opportunity is great with the people of Russia."

## 2. Austria

This Commission gladly responded to the invitation of Mr. Edward A. Filene to co-operate in his work to help Austria, and was untiring in its efforts to secure the action of Congress upon the proposal to relieve the economic situation in Austria by deferring the Austrian debt for twenty years. This enabled the Austrian people to have the free use of \$25,000,000 which would otherwise not have been available to them.

## 3. The Near East

Immediately upon the occurrence of the tragic events in the Near East the Federal Council and the Commission placed itself at the disposal of the relief agencies responsible for this important work and has bent its efforts to securing the largest possible contributions.

When the tragedy of Smyrna broke upon the world the Council immediately convened a conference of all the agencies especially interested in the Near East. The following actions were taken by the Conference:

"1. That a general and urgent appeal be made to the generous heart of America for immediate aid in meeting the dire need for emergency relief;

"2. That all benevolent organizations in this country be asked to lend their support in securing adequate funds for this purpose;

"3. That the Near East Relief as the only organization now on the field capable of meeting the situation in the Near East be requested to lend its good offices in this country and in the Near East so as to reach the sufferers from the Smyrna horror at the earliest possible moment.

"4. That we recommend that contributions for this purpose be sent to the Treasurer of the Near East Relief, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York City, designated 'Smyrna Relief.'

"5. That a general committee of representative citizens be constituted to press this appeal and to co-operate with the Near East Relief."

Immediately following the conference, a Co-ordinating Committee on Relief, including Near East Relief, the Federal Council, the Mission Boards, the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., and the Near East Colleges, was created, out of which grew the special citizens committee appointed by President Harding, under the Chairmanship of Hon. Will H. Hays.

## Haiti and Santo Domingo

A Joint Committee on Haiti and Santo Domingo, consisting of three representatives each from the Federal Council, the

Home Missions Council and the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America, conveyed on April 27th, to the Secretary of State the following Memorial:

"1. We believe that moral and humanitarian considerations rather than purely political and financial should hold the dominant place in the determination of our relations to the Republic of Haiti and to the Dominican Republic.

"2. We are deeply concerned because, as is generally admitted, citizens of the United States have given occasion for the criticism of American justice and considerateness in the treatment of the people of these two countries.

"3. We desire to state that we believe the Christians of America are watching the attitude of our Government towards those republics with deep concern, feeling that the fair name of America, her high traditions and her treatment of neighbors are involved.

"4. We are convinced the great body of American Christians will support a constructive and conciliatory program to establish justice and goodwill as the pre-eminent factors in our treatment of the peoples of Haiti and Santo Domingo.

"5. We strongly urge in regard to Haiti:

- (a) That effective steps be taken at once by our Government to insure that the relation between Haiti and this country be based upon the free consent of a properly constituted Government of the smaller nation, and upon an agreement which defines what the stronger nation may and may not do toward giving needed help in stabilizing their Government.
- (b) That our American Government in co-operation with a properly constituted Government of Haiti enter upon such administrative measures as will lead to the strengthening of finances, the improvement of sanitation, public health and public works, the promotion of education and the development of the people and their Government.
- (c) That complete administrative independence be re-established to them just as soon as possible.
- (d) And that this general policy be immediately avowed."

Similar resolutions had been presented on March 7th to the Senate Special Committee "to Inquire into the Occupation and Administration of the Territories of the Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic."

### Relations with Mexico

The all-day session of the Commission held in February voted that relations with Mexico ought to have the thoughtful consideration of the Commission. A Committee appointed to consider the question decided to request a Committee consisting of Dr. Henry Goddard Leach and Dr. Charles S. Macfarland to go to Mexico, and their recommendations were as follows:

"I. THE POLITICAL SITUATION: The political situation is confused, and no one can estimate how long it will be before it emerges from this confusion.

"We believe, however, that so far as our Commission on International Justice and Goodwill is concerned, it ought to proceed with carefully thought out and well arranged plans without any reference whatever to the political situation.

"II. COMMERCIAL INTERESTS: Our American commercial interests have not, on the whole, been serviceable in the development of friendly relationships between the peoples of the two nations. In many cases they have had the opposite effect. We were greatly surprised to find that, generally speaking, the commercial interests have had relatively little concern for this matter. Comfortable clubs, hospitals, schools, and to some extent Union Churches, have been provided to meet the interests of American residents, but very little corresponding to this has been done for the Mexican people. There has been some slight welfare work for industrial workers, but it appears to have been rather negligible.

"We believe that an effort ought to be made to induce the commercial interests, which have unquestionably secured profits from Mexico, to make some return by assisting in the development of social and educational institutions for the welfare of the people, as well as some real help for our Missions. We feel, as the result of several frank conferences on this matter, that a persuasive effort in this direction would not be altogether without success. Disinterested philanthropists may lead the way, in order to inspire confidence among the Mexicans, but the oil and mining interests must follow.

"III. FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE: So far as we can learn, there is no adequate organization of American people for the specific development of relations with Mexico other than one which is concerned with 'American rights.' There would certainly be opportunity for one devoted to American opportunities and duties in Mexico. At our closing conference it was recommended that we secure the organization in some form, in America, of 'The Friends of Mexico.'

"IV. SOCIAL WORK: Through the Missions and other religious institutions, but also through general movements, we should secure the initiation of varied forms of social service. Several of those with whom we conferred felt that the time was ripe for beginning a campaign for temperance, and even for prohibition, in Mexico.

"V. EDUCATION: We are persuaded that the greatest thing which the American Churches and the American people could do for Mexico would be to enter into co-operation with that country in the development of our common educational interests. A start has been made in this direction through arrangements for the exchange of students and the general plan has already been considered by the Committee on Co-operation in Latin-America and by other agencies, with whom our Committee should confer.

"What Mexico needs politically, socially, commercially and educationally is real trained leaders.

"The beginning of such a procedure should be the establishment of a university, broadly Christian in its character, in Mexico City. It would need especially a normal department of trained teachers for the public school system, a department of agriculture, and a department of political economy. It should not be an American affair imposed upon Mexico, but invited by Mexicans, although we might appropriately send some of our best teachers to assist in its institution and development.

"VI. MISSION OF GOODWILL TO MEXICO: The sending of such a Mission, as has been proposed by the Federal Council's Commission

on International Justice and Goodwill, should be associated with the plans suggested above and should take into account the question of timeliness so far as our political relationships are concerned.

"VII. In order that the above recommendations may secure adequate consideration we recommend that the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill appoint a special Committee on Mexico, similar to the Committee on Relations with the Orient, composed of persons who will give earnest attention to these great opportunities. It will be noted that the conference in Mexico City has appointed a representative co-operating committee.

"VIII. We recommend that a representative of Christian work in Mexico be invited to come to New York, in the early fall, or at such time as may prove most suitable, to assist the Committee on Relations with Mexico in the consideration and prosecution of these plans.

"Your representatives have been deeply impressed on the one hand with the divine opportunity that we have in Mexico, and on the other hand with the fact that none of our national interests concerned with Mexico have as yet availed themselves of this opportunity, and that our next door neighbor internationally has received from America less neighborly consideration, and more unneighborly treatment perhaps, than any other nation in the world."

A Committee on Mexico has now been appointed with Dr. Henry Goddard Leach as Chairman, to which has been referred the recommendations of this report.

On December 1st the Committee met with Señor Vasconcelos, Minister of Education of Mexico, and held a very enlightening and encouraging conference, particularly relative to the development of educational interests in Mexico. Señor Vasconcelos expressed warm appreciation for the formation of the Committee and expressed the belief that it could render an important service in developing friendly relations between the Mexican people and our own.

### The Near East Situation

It was clearly recognized that the situation in the Near East called for something infinitely more important than the matter of physical relief.

In the spring a letter was sent jointly by the Federal Council and Near East Relief to all the Protestant Churches of the country outlining concerted action for the creation of public opinion on the protection of the Armenian people.

The conference of representatives of various bodies interested in the Near East, held on September 21st, took the following action, which was also taken by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council in its own name:

"We entreat the President of the United States, the Secretary of State and the Senate to exert the influence of the American Government wherever and however it may be necessary to secure the immediate establishment of peace and justice in Asia Minor and to prevent the extension of the present area of disorder and suffering."

A mass meeting was held at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, on the following Sunday, from which the following appeal was sent out, and transmitted to the President, the Secretary of State and the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate:

"First, that an immediate and generous response be made to the need for food and clothing for the hundreds of thousands of absolutely destitute refugees whose chief hope is in America, and that the Near East Relief be requested to use its organization for this purpose.

"Second, that we entreat the United States Government, the Allies, the League of Nations, and especially France, which has entered into treaty relations with the Kemalist Government, that measures be taken at once to prevent future atrocities and afford an adequate guaranty and protection to the minority populations left under the rule of the Turk.

"Third, that, because of the wide interests of America in the right settlement of these questions, the United States be represented in the forthcoming conference on Near Eastern affairs."

A communication of the same general tenor of these resolutions was sent in October to 100,000 pastors and churches. To this communication more than a thousand replies have already been received, indicating a tremendous response from the churches to the appeal of the Near East.

On November 8th another representative conference was called by the Federal Council, at which the following actions were taken, which were presented to the Secretary of State in personal conference by Dr. John H. Finley, the Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, Dr. Stanley White and Dr. E. O. Watson:

"WHEREAS Secretary Hughes has definitely stated in his recent address at Boston, when referring to the situation in the Near East, that this Government has pledged itself to see that the international obligations of the United States shall be met and that there shall be no confiscation or repudiation of America's rights, and

"WHEREAS we believe that even more important than property rights are human rights, involving other people than ourselves and laying upon us inescapable moral obligation,

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED

1. That we respectfully assure the President that we welcome the statements of Secretary Hughes in regard to this Government's intention to stand for

- (a) The freedom of the Straits;
- (b) The protection of religious minorities in the Near East;
- (c) The protection of American property rights and the lives of American citizens;
- (d) The freedom to carry on religious and educational work.

"We believe these things can be more surely accomplished by the appointment of accredited delegates at Lausanne clothed with more power than mere observers, and we believe this can be done without entangling America in European political affairs.

"We also hope that America may have among her representatives

at the Lausanne Conference someone from this country who is intimately acquainted with the humanitarian interests of the Near East, and who is so closely in touch with present-day public opinion in America that he can voice the sentiment which has expressed itself in the gifts for relief, missionary and educational work of over \$120,000,000. In making this request we believe that we are expressing the sentiment of approximately 50,000,000 members of the Christian Churches of all faiths in America.

2. That we make definite request of the Administration at Washington to open the way for appropriate Congressional action at the earliest moment, so to modify the immigration laws as to permit for a short time the entrance of more than the present quota of persons from those countries from which the stricken people of the Near East are now fleeing; it being understood that the requisite evidence shall be given that they will not become public charges.

"3. That we make an earnest plea that this Government use its powerful influence to secure for the Armenian people a protected National Home, so that the stricken people may not find in Soviet Russia their only friend, and that America may enter into its present opportunity of expressing again its historic interest in oppressed peoples of other lands."

### The Far East

While undoubtedly the situation in the Far East has been greatly relieved through the results of the Washington Conference, nevertheless it is of the highest importance that we should continue to develop friendly and Christian relationships between the Orient and America. Many of the questions at issue have not been settled. The present improvement in the general atmosphere is an occasion of great opportunity.

Occasion has been taken from time to time to meet and confer with representative men from the Orient, some of these conferences taking the form of special luncheons.

The visit of Dr. Robert E. Speer, President of the Federal Council of Churches, and Mr. Fred B. Smith, Chairman of the Commission on Council of Churches, to the Orient, have been important factors in these relationships.

It was decided during the early part of the year that a Mission should again be sent to China and Japan, and Dr. John H. Finley, Chairman of the Commission, and Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary, were elected to constitute this Commission. Dr. Gulick sailed from San Francisco on September 6th. He is to spend much of his time in China and Korea, seeking to establish contacts there which will make him as competent an interpreter of their life and effective co-worker with Christian influences there as he has so long been in the case of Japan.

In view of the fact that a complete report of Dr. Gulick's mission and of conditions in the Far East will be printed soon, only a brief word is needed here. A letter from Dr. Gulick under date of October 8th describes valuable conferences, both

with the leading Japanese Christians and with prominent figures in the public life of Japan.

Dr. Gulick reports, as indicating the remarkable effects of the Washington Conference on Japan, that all Japanese troops have been withdrawn from the Shantung Railway, from Hankow and from Siberia proper, and that it is confidently expected that by the end of the year the few hundred soldiers remaining in Tsingtao will also be withdrawn.

Of especial interest is his account, reported to him by the most responsible observers, "of the bewildering effects on the Japanese delegates to the Washington Conference of Secretary Hughes' 'bolt from the blue,' and especially of the opening prayer—which two episodes convinced them that they were in the presence of Christian America. This last was told in a private meeting by one of the younger men who said he came home a Christian because of what he saw and heard while in America."

### Co-operation with Other Bodies

Dr. Charles S. Macfarland attended the conference of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches at Copenhagen on August 5—10, and his report in part is as follows:

"This body, whose International Committee met at Copenhagen August 5-10, is assuming large proportions and gaining wide influence throughout the world. The meeting at Copenhagen brought together an imposing representation of World Christianity, which, while voluntary, was very strong in its personnel. The discussions, dealing with exceedingly delicate and difficult problems, were on a high level, and while not without animation were conducted in a spirit of deep sympathy and brotherhood, the resulting actions being in practically every case unanimous.

"The reports of the work of the year indicated that Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, who has acted as International Organizer, supported by the voluntary services of Sir Willoughby Dickinson, Dr. Frederick Lynch and others, has accomplished the task of organizing the groups in Europe with remarkable skill and patience and with resulting solidity, while at the same time covering widely distributed territory.

"A message from the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council was presented; the American representation was unusually strong in personnel, and the presiding officer was Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Chairman of the International Committee. I need not dwell further on this Conference as its full report will soon be available, other than to say that this body is becoming a real power, inducing the results which its name implies. Its service in developing international groups and relationships is of highest importance, because this has less care from other agencies than the work in America and the World Alliance might well give itself even entirely to the international field. The World Alliance

is a great help in the cause of Christian co-operation, but is of course not to be considered as a substitute for church federations nor as relieving them of co-operative work in any field, but rather as stimulating these bodies to make International Friendship one of their outstanding objectives."

The Commission has heartily co-operated with the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, and is at the present time arranging jointly with the World Alliance a new movement for a concerted effort throughout the churches of America to quicken the spirit of America in support of the demand for American co-operation in the work of promoting international peace through world organization.

The Commission has also co-operated with the American Committee on the Rights of Religious Minorities.

Attention has been called to the fact that during the campaign for the ratification of the treaties the Commission initiated the body known as the Committee on Treaty Ratification. After the treaties had been ratified the Commission again proposed that this general body should continue, and it has been organized under the name of the American Association for International Co-operation, with Mr. Wickersham as Chairman and Dr. Macfarland as Secretary. While this is now entirely an independent body it may be appropriate to call attention to the fact that it is proposed to call a great National Conference on International Co-operation in Washington in the near future, its program being practically identical with that approved by the Executive Committee of the Federal Council last year.

The Committee on Interchange of Preachers and Speakers between the Churches of America, Great Britain and France, (a joint committee of the Church Peace Union and the Federal Council) arranged during the past year for an interchange between Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, of New York, and Rev. Frederick W. Norwood, of London, which proved unusually effective and elicited warm commendation from high-minded political leaders in both countries.

The Friendly Visitors to the Churches of Europe appointed by the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe have also greatly served to develop the interests with which our own Commission is charged.

### Special Observances

A call was sent out to the Churches planning to observe Armistice Sunday, November 12th, which called attention to the moral issues associated with the day, especially the ideal

of abolishing war, and concluded with the following suggestions:

"In every church on Armistice Sunday let us confess our sin in having been so long content with the method of competitive armament and fratricidal strife. From every pew on Armistice Sunday let our united prayers arise that war may really be banished from the earth. From every pulpit let the message be declared that a Christian method of settling all international disputes, through the development of permanent international co-operation and the building up of international law and courts of justice, can and must be found.

*"It must not be again"*—this is the mandate of the dead to the living. *"Make world peace permanent"*—this is the summons of Armistice Day. Most of all does it come to the Churches, whose Lord is the Prince of Peace."

In accordance with the request of the Copenhagen meeting of the World Alliance for International Friendship the Commission has approved the designation of World Peace Sunday for either of the Sundays nearest Christmas, December 17th or 24th, for which a Call was sent out to the Churches.

### Proposed National Conference

The following action was taken by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council and referred to the Commission:

*"Voted:* That the Administrative Committee refer to the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill the matter of arranging a Conference on International Affairs from the Christian Standpoint, somewhat similar to the Williamstown conference."

A Committee has been appointed to consider the carrying out of this proposal.

### Educational Literature

In addition to the material constantly and abundantly furnished to the secular and religious press a large number of pamphlets have been circulated, some of them in remarkably large editions. In connection with the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament 200,000 copies of the pamphlet entitled THE CHURCH AND A WARLESS WORLD were distributed. This was followed by a second edition called WORKING TOWARDS A WARLESS WORLD, amounting to 100,000 copies. A small leaflet, STEPS TOWARD A WARLESS WORLD, was issued as a study course in connection with these pamphlets. 240,000 copies of leaflets entitled First, Second and Third Calls to 150,000 Churches in America were circulated in order that the public might be properly informed of the work being done at the Washington Conference and the necessity for carrying its recommendations into effect. The ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE AS STEPS TOWARDS A WARLESS

WORLD were embodied in a 16-page pamphlet, of which 35,500 copies were issued.

Information concerning valuable literature on the subject of a warless world, etc., was furnished in a 2-page leaflet, of which 20,000 copies were issued.

PROBLEMS OF THE PACIFIC AND THE FAR EAST, a 20-page pamphlet, presents a wide and carefully balanced view of the situation across the Pacific. An edition of 13,000 copies has been used, together with the small leaflet, FAR EASTERN PROBLEMS, a study course based on this booklet.

The 4-page leaflet containing the DECLARATION OF IDEALS AND POLICY adopted by the Executive Committee at its last annual meeting has been widely quoted. An edition of 112,000 had been used by June of this year. A revised edition of 35,200 copies with the title, A CHRISTIAN PROGRAM FOR A WARLESS WORLD, was then prepared and circulated in the various Summer Schools and Conferences.

Dr. Gulick's new book THE CHRISTIAN CRUSADE FOR A WARLESS WORLD, was published in September. This volume deals with the problem of the Church in a warring world, with the ideals that will create a warless world, and with some of the concrete tasks that must be accomplished if we are in earnest with our program to end war. The book has been prepared especially for use as a study course in Churches, Sunday Schools, Young People's Societies, Christian Associations and other groups who desire to face seriously the responsibility of the Churches in this momentous issue. This volume has already received the enthusiastic approval of many leaders in the movement for world peace as filling a unique place.

### The Co-operation of the Churches

Never in the history of the Federal Council of Churches has there been such response on the part of denominational bodies and local churches and pastors to the work of this Commission. The denominational agencies have co-operated and assisted heartily in the distribution of the literature to the Churches. The same is true of the local Church Federations and Councils of Churches and the religious press.

Several of the denominations have adopted the INTERNATIONAL IDEALS OF THE CHURCHES, which were approved by the Executive Committee last year, either in exact form or in substance, including notably the Northern Baptist Convention, the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the International Convention of the Disciples of Christ, and

also the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The response of the secular press has been exceedingly gratifying; the documents of the Commission having often been the subject of editorial comment and frequently in bold-faced type. The INTERNATIONAL IDEALS OF THE CHURCHES have been printed widely in the press of other lands as well as our own.

#### Administrative Matters

Dr. Gulick, Secretary of the Commission, has been untiring in his work during the entire year. He has prepared a tremendous amount of exceedingly effective literature, including the new text-book, and during the spring made a tour in the Middle West, where he spoke to important conferences. At the present time he is in China and his mission promises very favorably.

The administrative forces of the Commission have been greatly strengthened by the election of Rev. George R. Montgomery and Mr. Donald Winston as Associate Secretaries. Dr. Montgomery is at the present time at the Near East Conference in Lausanne, and has been authorized to represent the Federal Council of Churches upon all those questions upon which the Council has taken action.

The voluntary service of the Commission has recently been greatly strengthened by the election as Vice Chairman of the Right Reverend Charles Henry Brent, Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

JOHN H. FINLEY,  
*Chairman.*

DONALD WINSTON,  
*Associate Secretary.*

## RELATIONS WITH RELIGIOUS BODIES IN EUROPE

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It may be said that no commission of the Federal Council has faced greater problems and opportunities during the past year than the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe, called to consider the condition of our sister churches in Europe, as will be indicated in the following pages.

### Friendly Visitation

The procedure which has obtained for several years past, of commissioning "Friendly Visitors," was carried out this year, mainly during the summer months.

The representatives of the churches who carried out this mission were as follows:

#### Friendly Visitors to Europe and the Near East

Rev. W. S. Abernethy	Rev. Charles E. Jefferson
Rev. Peter Ainslie	Rev. Lauritz Larsen
Rev. Henry A. Atkinson	Dr. Henry Goddard Leach
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury	Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach
Mrs. A. M. Barnes	Mrs. J. W. Lee
Rev. Sylvester W. Beach	Rev. Frederick Lynch
Bishop W. B. Beauchamp	Reginald L. McAll
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton	Rev. Alexander MacColl
Rev. Arthur J. Brown	Pres. Henry Noble MacCracken
Prof. William Adams Brown	Rev. Charles S. Macfarland
Mrs. William Adams Brown	President Arthur C. McGiffert
Rev. S. Parkes Cadman	Rev. L. W. McCreary
Bishop James Cannon, Jr.	Rev. John A. Marquis
Mrs. James C. Colgate	Rev. B. H. Melton
E. T. Colton	Rev. William P. Merrill
Rev. A. Z. Conrad	Rev. John H. K. Moffett
Rev. William Horace Day	Rev. William H. Morgan
Rev. B. F. Dickisson	John R. Mott
Rev. George Eaves	George A. Plimpton
Rev. Granville D. Edwards	Rev. Karl K. Quimby
Rev. James H. Franklin	Rev. E. H. Rawlings
President W. H. P. Faunce	Rev. Luther B. Rice
Miss Antonia H. Froendt	Prof. Ernest C. Richardson
William S Fuerst	Prof. W. W. Rockwell
Walter C. Gibbs	Mrs. W. W. Rockwell
Rev. James I. Good	Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer
Rev. Thomas W. Graham	Bishop S. P. Spreng
Rev. Roy B. Guild	Fennell P. Turner
Rev. Herbert Percy Hames	Charles V. Vickrey
Rev. Hubert C. Herring	Rev. Clarence A. Vincent
C. V. Hibbard	Bishop Luther B. Wilson
Rev. Ivan L. Holt	Rev. George T. Wood
Rev. Lynn H. Hough	H. E. Woolever
Rev. Roy M. Houghton	Mrs. Fred E. Wright
Charles D. Hurrey	Rev. John S. Zelie

The joint report of these Visitors was as follows:

"The Friendly Visitors to Europe, appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, submit the following comprehensive statement of their judgment to the Federal Council:

"1. It is clearly evident that the Protestant Church bodies and institutions of Continental Europe are showing courage, patience, fortitude and faith in their efforts to meet the prevailing distressing conditions economically, morally and spiritually.

"2. They have not only these conditions to meet, but also the strongly aggressive attitude of religious autocracy supported in some cases by political influence.

"3. They look to the Christian Churches of America, constituting the Federal Council, for moral sympathy and support, and for material help for their sadly depleted resources, with an eagerness which, while delicately and appropriately expressed, is frank and open, together with an evident sense of disappointment which is not expressed, but clearly felt.

"4. It needs only an ordinary contact with Continental Europe to make clear the fact that her political problems are fundamentally economic, that the European nations can never meet the problems caused by the War, in which the United States was a participant, without the sympathetic counsel, advice, and economic help of the United States, arranged in mutual conference.

"5. We believe that the delay of our nation in entering into this great need of the world is responsible, in some measure, for the deepening confusion of the present moment.

"6. We believe that these nations will readily assent to any reasonable and just proposal from the United States which has, even yet, though in danger of being lost by indecision, an opportunity for moral leadership such as no nation ever had before in history.

"7. The peoples of Europe, for the most part, are contending heroically against their adverse conditions. Where this is not the case it is largely due to discouragement after eight years of accumulating disaster, and they would respond to the encouragement and stimulus which alone can come from America.

"On the whole, our visitations with our European brothers and sisters deepen our faith in humanity, and we recommend that the Federal Council, through its appropriate commissions, do its utmost to develop in our people and in their political leaders, the sense of the moral responsibility which today, in the Providence of God, has fallen to us as a people."

We have also had the joy of receiving and presenting to the Administrative Committee of the Council the following friendly visitors from the churches in Europe, to whom in some cases assistance has been given in arranging their conferences:

Rev. Joseph Novotny, of Czechoslovakia

Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, of London.

Rev. Georges Gallienne, of the French Protestant Federation

Rev. Eli Bertalot, of the Waldensian Church in Geneva, Switzerland

Rev. Newton Jones, of the National Sunday School Union in England

Dr. Peter Manniche, of the International People's College in Denmark

Rev. F. D. Norwood, of the City Temple, London

Mr. Karl Füchtner, of Austria

Rev. Hans Giebner, of Austria  
 Bishop Baltasar, of Budapest, Hungary  
 Prof. A. de Boer, of Budapest, Hungary  
 Dr. Georg Michaelis, of Germany  
 Mrs. Georg Michaelis, of Germany  
 Dr. Karl Heim, of Tübingen, Germany

### Messages to and from the Churches in Europe

Through arrangement with the Administrative Committee, messages have been exchanged between the Federal Council in America and the Federal Council in Germany, and also the constituent denominational bodies of the German Council.

### Special Representatives in Europe

The Chairman of the Commission has spent considerable time in Europe in various conferences, and the General Secretary spent two months of such visitation.

The General Secretary received, and with the approval of the Commission accepted, invitations from nearly all of the church bodies in Europe, to visit and confer with them, but was in large measure prevented from doing so because of his inability to leave his work in this country.

### Relations with Russia

While the Federal Council Commissioner to Russia, Rev. John S. Zelie, represented the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, his work being mainly that of relief to our brethren of the Russian Church, this Commission has an interest in the situation, especially inasmuch as there are other church bodies than those adhering to the Russian Church. Therefore, a committee has been appointed "to inform themselves and the Commission concerning the condition of church bodies in Russia with whom we have association and fellowship, and the situation among the people there as it is related to the church problem."

The committee consists of the following members:

Rev. Frank Mason North, Chairman Rev. John Sheridan Zelie Robert E. Speer C. V. Hibbard E. T. Colton	Rev. Thomas Burgess Fennell P. Turner Rev. H. W. Anderson Rev. James H. Franklin
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### Federations in Europe

History has been made during the past few years. In Germany a Federal Council, now composed entirely of Free Churches, is assuming substantial form, and it is gratifying to record that its first official action was to receive the message of the American Federal Council. The development of this

body is of no slight significance in view of the great national problems facing this new Republic.

The French Protestant Federation has shown the most marked development of any similar organization in Europe. Its foreign mission work and theological schools have long been united.

The Swiss Federation has been responsible for the initiation of many highly important movements, including the Bethesda Conference, and was the body to whom that conference instinctively looked to continue its work. This Federation should have a Secretariat giving entire time to its work, in view of the international tasks committed to it.

The formation of a Belgian Federal Council of Churches has just been reported. Its headquarters will be in Brussels.

In Sweden, the federative movement is represented by the Federal Council of Evangelical Free Churches.

In Great Britain the present need seems to be the closer association of the Free Church Council and the Federal Council, and it may be hoped that more intimate relationship with the Anglican Church may be developed.

Taken as a whole, the co-operative spirit is developing in Europe, at least as rapidly as the confused political situation permits.

### **Conference of American Church Bodies, November 17, 1922**

The most important work of the Commission is summarized in the following excerpts from the report of this Conference, which was attended by about eighty delegates representing eighteen church organizations:

#### **Conference on the Interests of the Protestant Churches of Europe**

**November 17, 1922.**

After an introductory address by Dr. Speer, the conference was called to order by Bishop Cannon, the Chairman of the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe, who stated the objects of the conference.

The following were elected as a Committee on Findings:

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Convener	Rev. Allen R. Bartholomew
Bishop John L. Neulsen	Rev. Edgar Romig
Rev. Kenneth D. Miller	Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr
Bishop W. B. Beauchamp	Rev. Albert G. Lawson

The General Secretary, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, presented the following documents:

1. The action of the previous conference, held November 3, 1921, as follows:

"The Commission should confer with the religious bodies in Europe and offer its assistance, if desired, in arranging for a conference of the European religious bodies to be held in Europe."

2. The Statement of the representatives of the Federal Council which was presented to the Bethesda Conference in Copenhagen, August 10-12, 1922.

3. Report of the General Secretary to the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council relative to the Conference at Copenhagen, as follows:

#### **"The 'Bethesda' Conference of European Churches**

"This Conference is so named because it met in the Bethesda Mission House in Copenhagen, August 10-12. It was called as "The International Church Congress for investigating the situation of Protestantism in Europe."

"It will be recalled that last November the Conference of American Religious Bodies which considered our European Relations, indicated the willingness of the Federal Council to assist in arranging and to participate in a Conference of the European Churches, if desired. The Swiss Protestant Federation, thereupon, took the initiative, the result being that this Conference was called by official representatives of the Swiss, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and Dutch Church bodies.

"In response to the invitation extended to the Federal Council by these Churches, we were represented by Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Chairman, Bishop W. B. Beauchamp, Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Rev. Lauritz Larsen, Rev. Frederick Lynch, Fennell P. Turner (alternate for Rev. James I. Good), and the General Secretary. Other members of the Conference were Bishop John L. Nuelson, Rev. E. H. Rawlings, and Dr. D. A. Sloan, representing the Methodist bodies in Europe. The following also accepted informal invitations to sit with the Conference: Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, Rev. William Adams Brown, Rev. Peter Ainslie, and Rev. Samuel A. Eliot.

"This is the first time, in modern history, that the Church bodies of Europe have ever met in an officially representative gathering. The Conference had been carefully prepared for by Dr. Adolf Keller, Secretary of the Swiss Federation, and its success was largely due to his unselfish voluntary service, while caring for a large Parish. A volume of printed reports was prepared in advance, setting forth the condition and needs of the Continental Churches. The American report did not attempt to set forth what had been done by American Churches for European relief, but confined itself to a statement of our own situation and our methods of relief work.

"The gathering consisted of about 75 officially appointed representatives of 37 Church bodies, of 21 European nations, as follows: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Great Britain, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Lettland, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland. Reports were also presented of the Churches in the Ukraine and Lithuania.

"The Church bodies were the Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist, Baptist, and the several known as Evangelical, as well as the State Churches of several nations. The personnel was representative in its quality as well as its official standing.

"It was an impressive gathering, prayerful, mutually sympathetic, brotherly. It showed how close we may be brought together by mutual suffering and need. Of course the spirit of co-operation and federation developed hour by hour. In the case of Great Britain, France, Switzerland and Germany, the delegates either represented National Federations or were associated with them. Some prophetic spirits were even ready to organize a Federation of the Churches of Continental Europe on the spot. The final action of the Conference was as follows:

'This conference consisting of seventy-two representatives of European Churches or Church Federations in twenty different countries considers it desirable, in view of the distress existing in many Protestant churches, that a united relief action for European Protestant churches be organized and for this purpose considers itself as representing European Protestantism.'

'The Conference, therefore, elects an Executive Committee, consisting of the representatives of the various churches which have issued the invitation to the present conference and authorizes said committee to appoint additional members. This committee delegates the administration to a European central office, which, however, is not to take the place of the organizations as they exist in the various churches and countries.'

'The Swiss Evangelical Church Federation is herewith requested to undertake the organization of said central office with the assistance of the other churches.'

'The Executive Committee in a later meeting decided to add Bishop Nuelsen, Dr. Morehead, Dr. Fleming and Dr. Rushbrooke as experts in European relief work and Dr. Macfarland as advisory member representing the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.'

"It is expected that the Swiss Federation will accept this responsibility, conditioned upon the co-operation of the British, Scandinavian, Dutch and American Churches.

"I need not report more fully, as the Secretary, Dr. Keller, is now preparing a full report which will soon be available.

"Representatives of several nations intimated the desire of their church bodies to send representatives to America to reveal their situation, and were given assurance that the Federal Council would warmly welcome them and do everything possible to further their mission.

"The Committee of Arrangements was received by the King of Denmark, who expressed deep interest in the Conference, in a very frank, personal and simple way.

"I may add that, with the advice and consent of the American delegates, I assumed the obvious responsibility for the entire expense of the Conference, amounting to about \$2,000, with faith that the Denominational Boards co-operating in the Federal Council Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe will agree to divide it between them. Surely this is hardly to be considered excessive for a Conference that is of such far-reaching and prophetic significance.

"As to the future, it is proposed that the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe shall call an early Conference, similar to the one held last November, to consider our part in the movement so providentially begun. Just as all Europe looks to America for help in her economic and political ills, so the Churches of Europe look to the Churches of America for moral and material help. No one at the Bethesda Conference doubted that God was leading us. He will lead us in America to meet our obligations, with a strength and with resources equal to our faith. Your representatives at this meeting will have many situations to report to the coming Conference, which will be startling in their significance for the Evangelical Church. God has opened up a new Mission field before us, which is neither home nor foreign, but which will give us an opportunity to reveal the Gospel in enlarged power to the eyes of the world.

"As to the question of co-operative relationship between the historic Churches and the work instituted by American Church bodies, I am more and more convinced that it is largely a question of the personality of leadership. What is needed in Europe is brotherliness, and the first requisite on the part of Americans who go to Europe, in whatever capacity, is that they shall be great-hearted, brotherly men. Such men are finding the way to solve the problems of mutual relationship. I may be pardoned if, simply because of closer acquaintance with his work, I mention Bishop John L. Nuelson as one who impresses upon me the obvious principle that I have emphasized.

"Professor William Adams Brown, who followed these events with his customary insight, suggests that a representative of the Federal Council could spend six months or a year on a brotherly visitation to the European Churches for conference and prayer, and render a service in a large way, which cannot be met by similar service of denominational representatives with their primary denominational tasks. I heartily concur in Professor Brown's judgment.

"American Protestantism should be deeply concerned in view of the fact that European Protestantism is weak, just when the Roman Catholic Church is seeking and, through the blindness of political leaders, gaining at least a nominal temporal power. It is not a mere question of proselytising. It does not involve the arousing of religious prejudice. Nor can it be met simply by the establishment of denominational evangelizing stations. The success of such work is itself dependent upon maintaining the strength of the historic Churches. Protestantism in Europe, as a whole, depends today in large measure upon the help of the British, Scandinavian, Dutch, Swiss and American Churches, and the weight of this responsibility rests heavily upon America. Our Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe needs to be, at this moment, one of our strongest departments.

"It is recommended, therefore, that a Conference of our constituent forces be held, at an early date, to give to this question a serious consideration such as it has never yet received."

#### 4. The official records of the Bethesda Conference.

5. A letter from the Secretary of the Swiss Protestant Federation, expressing thanks for the aid of the Federal Council.

6. An address to the Federal Council from the Reformed Church of Holland, urging the cooperation of the constituent bodies of the Federal Council in the proposals of the Copenhagen Conference.

Bishop John L. Nuelsen, representing the Swiss Protestant Federation and the Executive Committee of the Central Committee for Relief of the Evangelical Churches in Europe, presented a Memorial from the Secretary of the Swiss Protestant Federation, which included the following statement of the proposals for the plan and conduct of the Central Committee for Relief of the Evangelical Churches in Europe:

"The distress is spread over such a broad field, affects so many churches, and extends into such varied spheres of the Protestant life of these countries and Churches that it should not only awaken the interest of closely-related foreign Churches, but also claims the attention of the entire Protestant world as a matter which concerns it closely as a whole.

"The Swiss Federation may be expected to comply with the wishes of the Copenhagen Conference provided the following conditions can be fulfilled:

"1. The ratification of the Copenhagen resolution by the Protestant churches of Europe and America,

"2. The assurance of prompt and organized collaboration on the part of those churches which are in a position to give assistance,

"3. The collaboration of the churches in the organization and maintenance of the central office.

"Denominational relief has been hitherto for the benefit of the sister churches in distress. The denominational relation has proved itself thereby a particularly valuable bond, over and beyond the frontier, between churches historically and constitutionally closely related. There is a personal element in this relief which must not be diminished. Further, these denominational relief-works have already established organizations which function perfectly and have proved themselves useful. Consequently their continuance in future is absolutely desirable and, in fact, indispensable. They have acquired a technique, have created a number of international relations and awakened a spirit of collaboration which are of paramount importance for the furtherance of Evangelical union and will continue to have its effect as a wonderful work of evangelical brotherly love.

"But these denominational relief-actions are, in spite of all, not of themselves able to solve all the problems which confront us in this sphere to-day. A broad-minded and boundless evangelical love cannot be limited in the long run to purely denominational aims, nor can it simply leave Evangelical brethren, even if they do not belong to the same church, to their distress and difficulties. It is a fact that whole churches and organizations of the home missions have not yet been reached by such denominational relief. This is especially true of those churches and church works which are "united" and do not belong to any particular denomination.

"Conditions are so varied in every country that these problems cannot be treated in a uniform manner. Hence we should like to make the following suggestions for adapting the proposed general Protestant relief-action as far as possible to existing denominational actions of the same kind:

"a) Where possible, the single Protestant churches of a country should form an inter-denominational Committee which should agree as to the proportionate aid for the single denominations, and get into

touch, by means of the central office, with the single denominational bodies *acting* in these countries.

"b) In case the circumstances of the single churches in a country do not allow of such a connection, the central office, after having gathered exact information, should get into touch with the single denominational works for the purpose of collaborating with them with proper regard to the various Protestant districts and churches.

"c) The central office is to obtain for denominational corporations or institutions which have not yet received any help the aid of the same, or of a related denomination, in a country which is in a position to render assistance; or it will request certain relief-organizations to add to their activities the solicitude for the works of a general Protestant character in particularly deserving cases.

"d) The denominational relief-organizations will be requested to be so good as to inform the central office as to their activities, experiences and to furnish any other information of importance.

"e) In those countries where it is deemed necessary to institute new and necessary works in connection with Home Missions, in the creation of which several denominations are equally interested with the churches in distress (Home Missions, Institutions, Evangelism, training colleges) the central office will offer its help, or its mediation between the individual denominations and, if desired, between these and the churches or organizations of the country in question.

"If there is a consensus of opinion on these points it will ensure the cordial collaboration of the denominational relief-work bodies, a friendly recognition of their existing rights and experience, and a recognition of their previous efforts and claims which can in some cases be increased and in others lead to closer agreement.

#### "Central Office Relief-work.

"The central office will—as described above—in the first instance make use of the organs of the denominational relief-societies and collaborate with them in the sense of a friendly co-ordination and a proper adjustment. Further, special sources must be tapped for its general activities. We make the following suggestions:

"1. Those churches which have hitherto not supported any denominational relief-works, should collaborate in the general Protestant aid of the central office. Both in Europe and America and in other parts of the world there are numbers of churches which have not undertaken any relief-works, either owing to their not being in touch with Europe, or for lack of the proper information about the actual state of distress, and which would certainly not refuse to lend their aid.

"2. That the churches be asked to make these European activities an item in their Church budgets as presumably the help for European Protestantism will occupy the energies of the entire Protestant world for many years to come.

"3. That regular information should be furnished to the rest of the ecclesiastical world about conditions in Europe, and a watchful eye be kept on the conditions of distress.

"4. A closer connection between remote parts of the Protestant world should be sought with a view to raising brotherly interest for the life and struggles of suffering Churches.

### "Organization of the Central Office.

"1. The organization of the central office is to be assigned to the Federation of Protestant Churches of Switzerland.

"2. The central office shall establish an information bureau and maintain a constant touch with the secretaries of the national committees, the denominational relief-work bodies and the central office."

Bishop Nuelsen presented the action of the Swiss Protestant Federation accepting the responsibility of establishing the Central Committee for Relief of the Evangelical Churches in Europe.

Dr. Macfarland read a cable and letter from the Secretary of the Swiss Protestant Federation inviting the co-operation of the Federal Council and its constituent bodies in carrying forward the establishment and work of the Central Committee for Relief of the Evangelical Churches in Europe.

The General Secretary presented the résumé of a volume containing reports of the needs of the churches of continental Europe.

VOTED to refer these reports to the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe and the Constituent Bodies.

The following representatives from foreign lands were presented, and addressed the conference:

President Alfred Gandier, Rev. T. Albert Moore, and Rev. W. R. Young, of the Advisory Council of the Canadian Churches;

Rev. Georges Gallienne of the French Protestant Federation;

Rev. Eli Bertalot of the Italian Protestant Church in Geneva;

Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, of Great Britain, Commissioner of the Baptist Churches of Great Britain and America;

Rev. Joseph Novotny, of Czecho-Slovakia;

Rev. Kenneth D. Miller presented a message from Bishop Gorazd Pavlik of the National Church of Czecho-Slovakia.

Reports of the work and plans of the American Church Bodies for relief of the Churches in Europe were presented by:

Bishop John L. Nuelsen,—Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. John Baltzer,—Evangelical Synod

Rev. James H. Franklin,—Baptist Churches

Bishop W. B. Beauchamp,—Methodist Episcopal Church, South

Rev. George U. Wenner, of the Lutheran Church.

Charles S. Crosman,—Friends.

Rev. Paul de Schweinitz,—Moravian Church

Rev. Allen R. Bartholomew,—Reformed Church in the U. S.

Rev. Kenneth D. Miller,—Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Rev. Edgar Romig,—Reformed Church in America

The reports were continued by Mr. Franklin Gaylord, of the Y. M. C. A.

The Chairman of the Committee on Findings, Bishop John L. Nuelsen, presented the report of that Committee, which was

read by the Secretary of the Committee, Rev. Kenneth D. Miller, and consisted of the following recommendations:

1. We have heard with great pleasure the reports of the Proceedings of the Copenhagen Conference, and of the final action taken establishing a central office for relief work in Europe.

We are in sympathy with the plan proposed by the Executive Committee of the Copenhagen Conference and conditionally adopted by the Swiss Protestant Federation, for the establishment and operation of such a bureau, and commend it to the constituent Churches of the Federal Council for their co-operation and support, and in particular we recommend it as a medium for the distribution of relief funds to those Churches which have not their own organization in Europe.

It is our understanding that such a central bureau would not attempt to direct the relief activities now carried on by the denominational organizations, but to serve as an information bureau, to arrange, collect, and edit reports and appeals from Protestant Churches of Europe for financial assistance, and pass them on to the Churches and other agencies able to assist with the carrying out of its recommendations.

It is further our understanding that the central office will offer its services to distribute such funds, both designated and undesignated, as individuals or Churches may deem fit to send to it.

2. In order to assist the European Churches to put this plan in operation, the conference recommends that in the first year two-thirds of the \$6,000 needed be contributed by the American Churches, and in the second year, one-half; the allocation of the amounts to each denomination to be made by the Federal Council, which shall request each denomination thus to assist in providing for the establishment of this agency which should mean so much to European Protestantism.

After general discussion the report was acted upon seriatim:

VOTED to approve Section 1 of the recommendations of the Findings Committee.

VOTED to approve Section 2 of the recommendations of the Findings Committee.

Both actions were taken unanimously.

After further consideration, it was

VOTED that the Executive Committee of the Federal Council be requested at its meeting in Indianapolis, December 13-15, to issue an appeal to the American Churches to support the proposals of the conference.

The representatives of the Inter-Church Advisory Council of Canada stated that the proposals of the conference would be presented to the Church Bodies of Canada.

#### General Matters

The office of the Commission has carried on a very considerable correspondence with our representatives and correspondents in Europe. This correspondence is assuming large proportions and we find that our brethren in Europe are very desirous of keeping in constant relationship with us.

The officers of the Commission have cordially and sympathetically received our foreign visitors from time to time, and rendered such help as was possible. Rev. Hans Giebner and Mr. Karl Füchtner, representing the Austrian Board of Self-Help for Young People, visited us in the early part of the year, and through a special committee, of which Rev. William I. Chamberlain was Chairman, some financial help was secured through individual contributions.

Assistance has been rendered to Rev. Eli Bertalot in his effort to secure help for the Italian Evangelical Church of Geneva, Switzerland, through an informal American committee.

"American Protestantism should be deeply concerned in view of the fact that European Protestantism is weak, just when the Roman Catholic Church is seeking and, through the blindness of political leaders, gaining at least a nominal temporal power. It is not a mere question of proselytising. It does not involve the arousing of religious prejudice. Nor can it be met simply by the establishment of denominational evangelizing stations. The success of such work is itself dependent upon maintaining the strength of the historic churches. Protestantism in Europe, as a whole, depends today in large measure upon the help of the British, Scandinavian, Dutch, Swiss and American Churches, and the weight of this responsibility rests heavily upon America. Our Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe needs to be, at this moment, one of our strongest departments.

"As probably the largest integrated body of churches in the world, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has a commensurate responsibility for the future of the Protestant Church as a moral and spiritual power throughout the world, and just now Europe is the world's center and will determine its immediate destiny."

JAMES CANNON, JR.

*Chairman.*

## RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND BELGIUM

This Commission on Relations with France and Belgium met early in the year and voted to set before the constituent bodies the following budget for 1922 which ought to be supplied by the American Churches:

### BUDGET FOR 1922

1. <b>Foreign Missions:</b> Last year we sent to the French Foreign Missionary Society approximately \$50,000 to enable them to extend their work in former German Colonies in Africa. Inspired by this gift, the French Protestants increased their own gift from two to three million francs. It is necessary for us to renew our gift to this work for the present year.....	\$50,000
2. <b>Reconstruction:</b> There are still a number of destroyed churches which have not been reconstructed, including Jeancourt, Templeux le Guerard near Haricourt, Lempire, Montereain and Serain, and in addition supplementary contributions at Arras, Cambrai, Rieux and Verdun .....	40,000
3. <b>Paris Headquarters:</b> The French Committee has decided to purchase 47, Rue de Clichy. The amount required is approximately 300,000 francs more than was given by America for this purpose in 1921. This amount we hope to send this year in order to present this building free of debt.....	30,000
4. <b>Home Missions:</b> This work is carried on by the Société Centrale in the devastated area, where both buildings and workers are greatly needed.....	15,000
5. <b>Education:</b> (a) The reorganized Protestant schools, the theological seminaries, particularly l'Institut Jean Calvin at Montauban and the Theological Seminary of Paris, are under heavy financial burdens. Contribution should be .....	\$10,000
(b) Foi et Vie: This work is conducted by Paul Doumergue and is exerting a wide influence throughout France by publications, schools and lectures for a very real social Christianity. Contribution should be .....	10,000
(c) La Cause: This is the Union Committee of the McAll Mission, Société Centrale and the Reformed Churches for the training of Christian workers, both employed and volunteer. Contribution requested..	3,500
(d) Bibles: Printed and distributed in connection with the American Bible Society.	1,500
	_____ \$25,000
6. <b>Relief:</b> La Force, the homes of this institution which has an annual budget of 600,000 francs, house about 500 people. Contribution asked.....	5,000

7. <b>Churches in Belgium:</b> These churches which are represented in the Paris Committee have not received any help from the American denominations working in Belgium, and are therefore facing a deficit of nearly 200,000 francs. We are asked to assume at least one-half of this amount, making a total of.....	10,000
	<hr/> \$175,000

It was further voted that :

"The Southern Methodist Church be requested to care for that portion of the Budget relative to the churches in Belgium."

We are unable to report at this time (December 1) the amounts which may be expected.

The General Secretary visited France and Belgium during the summer and the following is an extract from his report:

### **"The Churches in Belgium"**

"I have never had a more heartening visit since we entered into relationship with our brethren in France and Belgium.

"In Belgium it was gratifying to find the three Protestant bodies, the so-called State Church, the Missionary Church and the Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, together in their common headquarters, called La Maison Fraternelle. It is to be hoped that this may be a symbol of the spirit of the mutual co-operation to which they will come in their practical work. Neither the native historic churches, nor the work initiated from America, can be effective except as it is thoroughly imbued with mutual sympathy of spirit and hearty co-operative planning and execution, each group being on equal terms with the others without regard to numerical size or resources. That Bishop Beauchamp will lend himself heartily to this service and opportunity we may be fully persuaded.

"Protestantism in Belgium, numerically small as it is, is a leavening influence, especially in the mining and industrial sections and, as in France, through certain strong personalities to be found, here and there, occupying positions of trust and responsibility in the National life and representing Belgium in international affairs, of whom there are some striking examples.

"This year I took occasion, on Sunday, with Fennell P. Turner, to visit one of the historic villages, Maria-Hoorbeeke, where the Protestant population is relatively strong. We found the church closed, because the Pastor, with his church officers and choir had gone to a town several miles away, to hold outdoor evangelistic services. We followed him and participated in a very informal but deeply interesting meeting,

attended by a rather non-sectarian gathering and heard a very convincing address by the editor of the Flemish daily paper of Brussels.

"Anyone getting a close acquaintance with the Protestant churches in Belgium will discover something more than a conservatism induced by years of repression as a minority, and will find, especially among the younger pastors, a vitality which only needs a larger opportunity, in order to provide a foundation on which to build.

"It is to be regretted that American religious life is contributing, not only the co-operative support proposed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but a spirit of divisiveness emanating from the group calling themselves Fundamentalists, who are now active in Belgium in what appears to be other than a constructive spirit.

"Most of the church officials were away from the city or just leaving, but Mr. Turner and I were the recipients of the courtesy and attention of Chaplain in Chief Pierre Blommaert, with whom we visited the devastated regions in process of reconstruction and also from Mr. Wilmot of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

### "The Churches in France

"The situation in France is encouraging, especially when one looks at it in contrast to five years ago, when we first entered into real relations with it.

### "The Paris Building

"The first Federation of Churches in the world, to possess and occupy its *own* building is the French Protestant Federation. By invitation of the Council, on August 28, I passed over the keys of this building to the President of the Federation. It is reasonably well located on Rue de Clichy, not far from the Gare St. Lazare, and will ultimately furnish over forty office rooms, with opportunity for conference rooms, book store and other common facilities. The first body to occupy it, other than the Federation, the French Protestant Committee and the United Committee for War Relief, will be the Central Evangelical Society.

"The American representatives participating were Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich and Rev. A. H. Fish. No co-operative development in Europe, during the past five years, has surpassed that of the French churches,

### **"Churches in Devastated Regions**

"The rebuilding of the churches has progressed rapidly, considering the difficulties faced. During the summer the commencement of the building at Château Thierry was participated in by Rev. Charles S. Schaeffer.

"I had the pleasure of preaching the first sermon in the commodious structure at St. Quentin, September 3, whose corner-stone I laid in 1920. It was a special pleasure to visit the church at Verdun, now completely restored, although the manse has not yet been begun.

"Our Friendly Visitors to Rheims express warm satisfaction at the new church there. The little village of Nauroy, which was practically battered out of existence, has one of the first churches to be rebuilt. Encouraging progress was reported from many other quarters.

### **"In General**

"One of the most pleasant experiences was the Sunday I preached at Enghien-les-Bains, and witnessed the parish work of Victor Monod, including the new chapel built five miles away from his church where he also ministers each Sabbath.

"It was a pleasure to hear the mutual expressions of our corresponding representatives, André Monod and Bishop Blake, with regard to the co-operative spirit in which they are seeking to carry on their common work.

"Our Commission on Relations with France and Belgium must not look towards an early cessation of its work. The hoped-for reparations from Germany have not materialized and the churches have received little in the way of loans or subsidies. They need more than their normal resources to carry on their normal parish, home mission and foreign mission work. What is needed to recover from their devastation must come from their brothers and sisters in other lands and mainly from ourselves.

"Our delay this year in securing the small portion of their budget which we sought to secure, is causing them great embarrassment, just at the moment when their opportunity is greatest and when hostile forces are stronger than they have been for many years.

"Are they doing their part? No one coming into close touch with such men as André Monod, Georges Lauga, Wilfred Monod, Elie Gounelle, Jules Jezequel, Jacques Pannier, Victor Monod, Pastor Barraud at Verdun, and numberless others, would ever have even the hint of such a question.

"Are they reaching out into the field? Let the great Congress on Social Christianity at Strasbourg be the answer.

"Are they seeking the masses? Study the work of the Central Evangelical Society.

"Have they the Missionary spirit? Look at the tremendous task they are undertaking in the French Colonies and their work in Northern Africa.

"Are they doing their part in civic life? Inquire of the associates of Paul Fuzier in the Council of State, General Nivelle on the War Board, Jules Siegfried in the Chamber of Deputies, and the multitude of judges all over the country.

"In international affairs, go to the International Court of Justice, where André Weiss represents France, or study the staff of the League of Nations and the various International Conferences, where you find influential Protestant officials.

"How about Social Institutions? In August, Dr. J. H. M. Knox of the American Red Cross participated in the dedication of the splendid new building of the Florence Nightingale Hospital, where Dr. Hamilton first introduced trained nurses into France. Paul Doumergue's School of Social Instruction has high standing among educators.

"In Woman's Work? The President of the National Suffrage Association is Madame DeWitt Schlumberger, and associated with her, until her recent death, was Madame Jules Siegfried.

"Go to the Sorbonne, the French Institute, anywhere, and witness the extent of Protestant leadership. Look into professional life and you find that the President of the Society of Engineers is also President of the French Protestant Federation. You stumble upon them, everywhere, so to speak.

"Many pleasant echoes of the friendly visitation of Mrs. James C. Colgate were heard, and the new work of the McAll Mission at St. Quentin was witnessed with great pleasure.

"I have discovered that my early enthusiasm for this service was not merely something aroused in 1918 under the exciting environment of the moment, and I am ready to stand by the report made at that time, with deepened emphasis.

"The healthy state of the Schools of Theology at Paris, Strasbourg and Montpellier is very encouraging. Arrangements have been proposed for a course of lectures by Professor William Adams Brown, at one of the seminaries, to be known as "Lectures on the Federal Council Foundation." The readiness with which their young men avail themselves of opportunity to study in American Seminaries is gratifying and we ought to afford many more such scholarships for them."

WILLIAM SLOANE COFFIN,  
*Chairman.*

## THE HUGUENOT-WALLOON NEW NETHERLAND COMMISSION

Instituted by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, for the CELEBRATION of the 300th ANNIVERSARY of the SETTLING in NEW NETHERLAND of Walloons (French and Belgian Huguenots) by the Dutch West India Company, in 1624

The purpose of this Commission is, as set forth in the heading, to organize a suitable memorial celebration of the coming of the first French and Belgian Huguenots to America, under the flag of the Dutch West India Company, in the spring of 1624.

The personnel of the Commission is not yet complete, but it already numbers many names distinguished in Colonial history, whose present bearers are proud to recall their Huguenot origin, and to participate in this commemoration of the landing of their forefathers in the "New Netherlands." Among the honorary presidents of the Commission are the President of the United States, the Queen of The Netherlands, and King Albert of Belgium. A number of historic and civic, as well as specifically Huguenot, organizations have appointed representatives to serve officially on the Commission.

The active interest aroused by the proposed Celebration has not been confined to this side of the water. Naturally, the countries from which the Huguenot settlers sprang, and the nation who sponsored their emigration to its colonial territory, are keenly interested in the Tercentenary of their coming to America. The proposals of this Commission, when presented by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, during his visit to Europe this summer, aroused deep interest on the part of the church leaders and public officials, and, judging by the press, awakened no small popular sympathy in all three nations. He reports in part:

"Conferences were held, at the Hague, with Mr. W. Westerman of the Netherland-America Foundation, Dr. D. Plooij of the Pilgrim Fathers Commission and Rev. Paul Berthault of the Walloon Church, with the understanding that they would confer regarding the setting up of a co-operating commission.

"At the same time a memorandum was left with Mr. Louis Sussdorf of the American Legation and Mr. Snouck Hurgrouje of the Foreign Office, to be brought to the attention of the Queen. The Foreign Minister, Dr. Van Karnebeeke, also telegraphed an expression of his interest from Switzerland.

"Upon learning of our plans, the Queen expressed her warm interest, and I was invited to come to her summer palace to be received by her, on August 17th, in the company of Count Bentinck.

"The Queen was deeply interested in the historical statement which we reviewed, expressed her warm sympathy, and gave considerable encouragement in response to the invitation to visit America in 1924. Grateful mention should be made of the courtesies extended by Baron Bentinck and Marshal Boreel of the Dutch Government.

#### "Belgium

"At Brussels a conference was held with representatives of the churches and the Church Historical Society, to assure the appointment of a co-operating commission in Belgium.

"Baron de Cartier, Belgian Ambassador, had also consulted with the Foreign Minister, M. Jaspar, and other representative Belgians. M. Jaspar expressed warm sympathy. By invitation of Baron de Cartier a conference was held with King Albert, whose sympathetic interest was very marked. We went over the historical background of our plans, bringing out many interesting features which are not very well known either in Belgium or America. The King accepted his election as an Honorary Chairman and expressed pleasure at the invitation to come again to America.

#### "France

"In Paris, the matter was laid before the Council of the French Protestant Federation from which we are assured of warm co-operation, largely through the French Protestant Historical Society.

"The President of the Republic being out of the city, our plans were, by invitation, placed before the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Poincaré, together with a review of the influence of the French Huguenots in the early and later development of American life and institutions.

#### "Recommendations

"There are two matters which should be especially considered by the Commission, as well as its general program:

"1. The creation of a Tercentenary Fund for the present Huguenot Institutions in France and Belgium.

"2. The organization of a Pilgrimage, especially of Huguenot descendants, in 1923 or 1924, to the homes of both ancient and modern Huguenots and Walloons in France, Belgium and Holland, with appropriate ceremonies in each place.

The above suggestions have since been approved by the Commission in a recent meeting of its Executive Committee.

The last Sunday in April of 1924 is to be set apart by the American churches as "Huguenot Tercentenary Sunday," in which the religious aspects of the Celebration will culminate.

The U. S. Congress has authorized the striking of a Huguenot-Walloon Memorial coin, to be issued in 1924.

ROBERT W. DE FOREST,  
*Chairman.*

JOHN BAER STOUDT,  
*Director.*

## UNITED APPROACH TO CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

The special effort of the Federal Council of the Churches in the field of religious education has been to secure a more effective co-ordination of the many agencies already working in this field. This, in the judgment of the most far-seeing leaders in religious education, is one of the most urgent needs of the hour. Until the many organizations which are planning curricula for the local church and the local community approach the educational task as a whole, each projecting its own work in the light of what is being done by the others, we cannot hope that the local church and the local community will deal with the educational problem in the most effective way.

At the present time, a great number of unrelated organizations are projecting programs for each age group. The Sunday School, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the agencies of Missionary Education, and the Young Peoples' Societies, for example, are often competing with each other for the attention of the same boys and girls. At the same time, other groups in the community may be practically unreached by all of these agencies. So long as the educational task of the church is approached in this piecemeal fashion, we cannot expect either to reach the community as a whole or to have an educational program which is consciously designed to meet the whole need of the individual who is the object of all our teaching.

The recent completion of the merger of the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations and the International Sunday School Association in the new body known as the International Sunday School Council of Religious Education makes the present moment peculiarly opportune for developing fuller co-operation between it and the other existing agencies. The conference held under the auspices of the Federal Council at Garden City, Long Island, May 12-13, 1921, attended by representatives of most of the agencies carrying on programs of Christian education, has already helped to prepare the way for further steps. This Conference, in its findings, included the following declaration:

"We register the conviction that some more inclusive co-ordination is essential to the complete fulfillment of our whole educational task. We feel an imperative need for some continuous provision for conference on the part of all the agencies carrying on the many-sided work of Christian education. Such problems as those which we have considered in this Conference are not the concern of one agency alone, or even of a group of agencies covering less than the whole field; they can be solved adequately only as the various agencies make their plans in full knowledge and understanding of what is being

planned by others. To awaken the public conscience to the need for Christian education; to secure a system of Christian education that shall include the whole community; to reach the groups outside the churches and now untouched by any of our agencies; to relate the work of the Sunday school, of the agencies for missionary education, of the young people's societies, of the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations, of the Boy Scouts and other organizations in the local community more closely to one another; to adjust the Church's educational work to that of the public school; to study religious education scientifically and to make the best use of modern research in general education; to organize more effectively the religious influences in the institutions of higher learning that are not supported by the churches; to correlate the Church's agencies for religious education in the parish with her agencies for religious education in her schools and colleges—these and other problems all demand the united consideration of all the agencies of Christian education if the most effective program is to be achieved."

A Continuation Committee of the Garden City Conference has served in lieu of any special personnel appointed by the Federal Council to deal with the problem of correlation, and has met on several occasions. It is now planning for a further conference which will be held the first week in May. The most thorough-going preparation is being made for this gathering. The organizations which offer educational programs for each age-group are being brought together in preliminary conferences to consider, first, what program would ideally be called for to meet the needs of this special group; second, what is now being offered by the different organizations; third, what readjustments of present arrangements could be made which would help to make the total program more effective. As a result of these conferences, syllabi are to be prepared, in advance of the conference, which will locate for discussion the more important problems now confronting these organizations in their relations to one another. Opportunity is also to be afforded for each organization to interpret its distinctive place in the whole program of Christian education. One day is to be given also to the discussion of the relation of the agencies dealing with the religious education of children in the local parish to the agencies dealing with the task of Christian education in the college and university.

Rev. Benjamin S. Winchester, who has had long contacts with most of the organizations engaged in religious education, is serving as Secretary of the Committee which is arranging the program.

#### Report on the Teaching Work of the Church

The volume on "The Teaching Work of the Church," projected as the final report of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook, designed to survey the present edu-

tional situation in the churches and to suggest needed steps of advance, is now in press. It has been prepared in co-operation with the Continuation Committee of the Garden City Conference of Educational Agencies and will represent the joint work of the two bodies. This volume, it is believed, will set forth in a unique way the educational task of the church as a whole and will point the way both to a more adequate and a more unified program. It will furnish the information which will make it possible for the proposed Conference of Educational Agencies next May to approach its task more intelligently and unitedly.

In view of the fact that the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook has completed its work with the exception of this single volume which has been prepared in conjunction with the Continuation Committee of the Garden City Conference, and also in view of the fact that the Chairman and Secretary of the two bodies are the same, no separate report from the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook is needed. The earlier volumes of the Committee, especially those on "The Church and Industrial Reconstruction" and "Christian Unity: Its Principles and Possibilities," have continued to be much in demand and to fill an important place in adult education.

Other work in the field of Christian Education is being carried on by the Federal Council's Commissions on the Church and Social Service, on International Justice and Goodwill and on the Church and Race Relations, which are making important contributions to the religious education of adults through their preparation of special literature and study courses.

WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN,  
*Chairman.*

SAMUEL McCREA CAVERT,  
*Secretary.*

## UNITED PUBLICITY FOR THE CHURCH

The present plans of the publicity bureau of the Federal Council of the Churches came about as a result of the need for presenting the viewpoint of the churches on peace, disarmament and international co-operation to the public at the time of the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

The world was waiting for this message and the material provided by the Federal Council was used by papers and public men not only in this country but also abroad. The Warless World "Creed" was published literally throughout the world. President Harding welcomed this help on the part of the churches. Secretary of State Hughes is quoted as having said that without the moral support and help of the churches as indicated by the messages and petitions received from 12,500,000 church people the Government could never have made its sweeping naval reduction proposals. Leaders of the foreign delegations spoke and wrote of the influence of the churches.

The results of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and the effect of the news material and messages sent out by the Federal Council of Churches showed the great need for the continuation of such work. In view of the fact that the Council was facing a deficit, only a meagre budget was submitted to the Executive Committee a year ago. This entire budget was less than the salary paid the supervising heads of publicity bureaus during the war and in the succeeding days.

The newspapers of the country following the war were tired of propaganda material and press-agent methods. Because of this, when the work was first started, some regarded it with suspicion, but as they came to realize that the Federal Council was providing a genuine news service regarding religious movements, moral advances, and the great messages of the Church, they welcomed it gladly. Gradually this unselfish service has made a deep impression. The publicity bureau has never played up the Federal Council of Churches as such, but rather the work of the churches as a whole. Many times the Federal Council has not even been mentioned in the news releases.

Because the material has not been self-seeking nor propaganda, but news, it has been widely used. The Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, and other press associations use it because they regard it as news—honest news. A few papers stood off for a long time. Some have not yet been won over. Several New York papers, because they have been cheated so often in the name of mercy or religion, looked askance at it. Now, almost without exception, they treat the material received from the Federal Council on

a news basis, using it or not as circumstances dictate. It must be realized in this connection that news of the churches must compete with news of the entire world, and that as it has not yet entirely proved its value from the reader viewpoint it suffers at times when in competition with other news.

With this recognition as a legitimate news service the Federal Council must be on guard to maintain its present high grade. It must not give its birthright for a mess of pottage—offers of free news service from syndicates. Almost invariably the offers of free service limit the opportunity for wide use of the material or put a price on it which many papers do not feel justified in paying for it at this time.

It is the duty of the Church to provide news of its great doings and messages just as much as it is the duty of the Church to provide preaching. Where would the Church be to-day if the four Evangelists, St. Paul, and all the rest of the Biblical writers, had used the spoken word only? In time this department of church work will be recognized as of as great importance as the Sunday school or preaching.

One extremely interesting experiment of great significance was the offer of the Fellowship of Prayer, issued by the Commission on Evangelism, to the 1,700 afternoon papers of the country for daily use last Lent. *Editor and Publisher*, which is regarded as the house organ of the newspaper publishers, a year ago commented editorially on the failure of commercial syndicates to get the newspapers to use a daily service along these lines. It told how syndicates which had tried to put the plan over had received encouragement from only two papers each.

One hundred and two editors, including a number of those of large papers, or six per cent of the entire number, accepted the Fellowship of Prayer from the Federal Council. A few used the material on the first page, some on the editorial page, and some featured it specially. It is impossible to say how many persons followed the Bible readings and meditation daily, but it must have been a very large number, judging by the reports made by editors. The cost for the whole Lenten period was considerably less than \$500, but the venture helped to open a new field for the Church. There is a tremendous opening for various news features. The Church must take advantage of the opportunity or must cease complaining that the papers are not interested in religious affairs. Newspapers face practical problems and it is the duty of the Church to co-operate with them in solving the problem of religious news.

During the course of the year, 102 separate news releases, not including the Fellowship of Prayer, were sent to the papers

of the country. Some were handled by the Associated Press and other press associations. Practically as many releases were sent to the religious press. In addition, material of special interest was sent regularly to the foreign correspondents of papers throughout the world, and as the year progressed a mailing list of leading papers in Europe and China and Japan was developed. Clippings have come to the office from foreign papers showing that the material sent this way is used.

The amount of space secured for various articles, however, or the number of papers using the material is not the measure of success. By adopting press-agent methods, by using exaggerations, by coloring material, by sacrificing finer things for lesser, a great amount of space may be secured, but it is worth nothing and this kind of material in many cases works real harm as has been shown in some previous religious publicity ventures.

The real measure of success is the establishment of a service that interprets the doings and the messages and plans of the churches so as to conserve their spiritual value and to play a part in making men and women think. Besides, this is news—and that is what the papers want. The idea of the Federal Council's service has been to make people think, to present the moral values involved and to state the viewpoint of the churches on general principles.

In addition to the work outlined, the Federal Council's bureau has served several allied church ventures. Only recently it rendered real help to the campaign for \$3,000,000 for the Seven Union Christian Colleges for Women of the Orient. Stories for the press associations were prepared. In addition, it syndicated other material for the committee in charge.

The bureau handled the publicity for the Washington Conference of Allied Christian Societies Engaged in Community Work. It released the joint statements of the Social Service Departments of the National Catholic Welfare Council, the Central Conference of Jewish Rabbis, and the Federal Council of Churches. It has assisted with advice and help other organizations working for policies for which the churches stand, including the American Association for International Co-operation, the National Association for Constructive Immigration Legislation, and the Committee on American-Japanese Relations.

It has given advice and rendered service on behalf of the Near East Relief and in the Near East crisis served as the clearing house for various meetings of organizations and churches interested in the Near Eastern problems. It has also assisted the office of the Chief Chaplain of the Army. From

time to time, help and advice have been given denominational publicity bureaus.

If desired, plans can be made for rendering assistance to other interdenominational agencies and, we believe, to the publicity representatives of the various communions.

Material has been sent regularly to the religious press. Comments from editors of church papers show larger possibilities. It is essential that the churches do more for the religious press as a whole than has ever been dreamed of before. Only by this co-operation can the average church paper make its way to the greatest influence.

Approval and appreciation of the news service have come from many sources. Perhaps the most striking endorsement ever given to a publicity campaign or news service was that made by Lord Riddell, representative of the Newspaper Proprietors Association of London, press liaison officer of the British Delegation to the Conference on Limitation of Armament, and the dominant newspaper personality at Washington and also at the Paris Peace Conference. Towards the end of the Washington conference, in a public address he spoke in high praise of the Council's educational publicity, as quoted on p.— of this volume.

Six months after the conference, Lord Riddell again wrote regarding a news release:—

"I received and read your matter with much interest and attention and congratulate you on the good work which you are doing and also upon the way in which it is being done—most effective and helpful—in the good cause in which we are all so much interested."

Will H. Hays, former chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee, now head of the Motion Picture Industry, one qualified to speak of the effects of publicity, wrote:—

"Let me say this word of congratulation to you for the effective way in which you got to the press the stories relative to motion pictures prepared under the auspices of the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council. This is a fine work you are doing."

Just before returning to Czechoslovakia, Dr. A. Sum, social service attaché of the Czechoslovak Legation, wrote:—

"I beg to express to you on behalf of the Minister heartiest thanks for the releases from the Federal Council of Churches which you are sending our Legation. We appreciate them very much, as they contain valuable information."

George Creel, head during the war of the Committee on Public Information, wrote:—

"Please let me congratulate the Federal Council not only for its armament reduction program, but for the singularly intelligent way in which the campaign is being conducted."

During the year many letters and notes have come from editors. John Hurst Adams, managing editor of the Franklin (Ind.) *Evening Star*, wrote regarding the Fellowship of Prayer:—

"We have been using the feature regularly and have received many compliments upon it."

Joseph P. Keating, editor of the Toledo *Union Leader*, in requesting that the news service be sent to him, said:—

"In the past the Toledo *Union Leader* has used much of the matter issued by your office, which I have clipped from other publications . . . and I trust you will place the Toledo *Union Leader* on your mailing list."

From Jackson S. Elliott, assistant general manager of the Associated Press, recently came a letter in which occurred the following:—

"Indeed, I find it is seldom you offer anything unacceptable for our report."

Percy S. Bullen, one of the outstanding newspaper correspondents of the world, on October 24 wrote as follows:—

"As the American representative of the Daily Telegraph of London, I write to inform you that I find your publicity matter—re the Federal Council of Churches—very useful and not infrequently am able to use some for purposes of cables to London. The matter is always concise and admirably presented."

The results have not come about by chance, but by careful study and planning. The situation was studied for weeks before a publicity program was worked out. A condensed form of the program is given:

"The purpose of the educational publicity will be:

1. To present the news of the united activities of the churches.
2. To present the position of the churches on national and international problems.
3. To bring about the adoption of the general principles of the churches.
4. To tell of the work of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.
5. To carry to the secular and religious press of the country the educational work of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America on international, social and evangelistic and other problems and its various activities.
6. To prepare this material in a form acceptable to the newspapers and at the same time to hold to the fundamentals of the churches."

ARTHUR ELLT HUNGERFORD.

## THE EDITORIAL COUNCIL OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS

The Editorial Council of the Religious Press, organized three years ago for the purpose of bringing the editors of Protestant publications into closer and more helpful relations with one another, has held three sessions during the year. These were arranged in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council in Indianapolis. At the last session an address was made by Dr. Robert E. Speer upon "The Responsibility and Opportunity of the Religious Press for Educating Our People in Christian Co-operation. The relation of the Federal Council's publicity service to the Religious Press was presented by Arthur E. Hungerford through whose help the Federal Council has established unusually effective contacts with the daily press of the country.

Informal discussion followed as to the function, relation and possible service of the Editorial Council. It was the unanimous opinion that the Council should continue to be an autonomous organization, maintaining its relation as a Committee of the Federal Council, and rendering advisory aid to the Federal Council in its relation to the press as occasion might offer.

It was voted to increase the Executive Committee to ten members, with the Council's officers as ex officio members; the Committee to be divided into an eastern and a western group with centers respectively in New York and Chicago. The following committee, in addition to the officers, were elected:

*Eastern group*: Rev. W. E. Gilroy, Nolan R. Best, James R. Joy, Rev. Paul Leinbach, Rev. N. R. Mehlborn.

*Western group*: Rev. E. R. Zaring, Rev. C. C. Morrison, Rev. E. L. Killam, O. R. Williamson, Rev. D. M. Sweets.

It is hoped that the Editorial Council may gradually result in a more effective solidarity of the religious press.

E. C. WAREING,  
*Chairman.*

FREDERICK LYNCH,  
*Vice-Chairman.*

HOWARD B. GROSE,  
*Secretary.*

## UNITED RELIGIOUS WORK ON THE CANAL ZONE

The member of a Protestant church in the States, when visiting the Canal Zone, is happy or depressed, according as to whether he is at the Atlantic or the Pacific end of the Canal. At the Pacific end is the beautiful administration town of Balboa Heights. This scientifically, artistically constructed town is the property of the United States Government. Here live most of the government officials who direct the affairs in the Canal Zone, the office and canal employes, and officers of the army and navy. At one end of the town is a hill, on the summit of which is the stately Administration Building. At the other end is another hill, on the most prominent point of which is the basement story of the prospective Balboa Heights Union Church. It is a good promise unkept. The Government assigned this fine location to the Protestants with the expectation that all the Protestant churches in the United States, with the exception of the Episcopalians and the Southern Baptists, would erect a building that would be in harmony with the rest of the town, and worthy of the great Church of Christ. The last report from Balboa Heights Church is that the roof of this basement story is now leaking like a sieve, that when the dry season comes, the middle of our winter, \$600.00 must be spent on a new roof or the church must be completed.

If the men and women of the Protestant churches of the States could march around the foot of that hill they would quickly furnish the funds with which to complete the one uncompleted edifice of this model town. They would see on the same hill in almost as commanding a position, the splendid Roman Catholic Church and near by the Roman Catholic Church Club. In Ancon around the great hill that flanks the town, on the one side is the beautiful and adequate Episcopal Church, built in part as a memorial to General Gorgas, who was a lay reader in that communion. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars has been contributed by the Episcopalians of the United States for this church. By a comity arrangement the Union Church is not to build in Ancon and the Episcopal Church is not to build in Balboa Heights. It will require in the neighborhood of \$50,000 to complete this well-conceived Union Church building. An effort must be made at once to remove this reproach to the Protestant churches of the United States, and to make it possible to serve that community as it should be served in the name of Christ.

As we cross to the Atlantic side of the Canal we visit the communities at the great locks, Pedro Miguel and Gatun. At

Pedro Miguel the Union Church has a small but earnest congregation composed of the families of the men who handle the locks. At each point the Union Church owns a good parsonage, and at Pedro Miguel a frame church which must some day be replaced by a more permanent structure. At Gatun the Church and Sunday School worship and work in a club building. A fine location is available for a church building. Certain readjustments that are being made in these communities have unsettled the work for the present. The Chaplains of the army have given fine assistance to the congregations at the Canal locks.

Christobal is the Atlantic port on the Canal. In Christobal is the newly completed adequate Union Church building. Most of the work remains to be done in finishing the interior of this building beside installing a pipe organ when it can be purchased. Christobal is the commercial center of the Canal Zone. To it come the ships that sail the Caribbean Sea and that pass through as they go on their journeys to all the shores of the Pacific, and even beyond, encircling the earth.

This church edifice of reinforced concrete was erected by all denominations. Individuals in all parts of the United States sent their gifts. The Methodist Church South gave \$2,000, the Presbyterian Church Extention Society gave \$10,000, the Home and Foreign Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church gave \$15,000 (\$7,500 each), and the Congregational Church Building Society gave \$5,000. The property of the Union Church on the Canal Zone has been deeded through the Federal Council to these bodies and to others that may contribute, to make sure that they will always be used for the preaching of the Evangelical faith.

The Christian from the States is pleased as he goes through this well arranged building because he sees that here young and old will find a church home. The sailor on shore-leave, whether of the navy or the merchant marine, is sure of a welcome, likewise, the soldiers and sailors on duty on the Zone. The tourist is welcomed, and tourists are many. Of course, the largest service of the church is for those who live there. The pastor, the Rev. Harry B. Fisher, and his wife, have been at Christobal for fifteen months, and occupy a large place in the life of the community. It is a fine sight to see those great pilots, the officers of the port, the keepers of the Canal, the bankers and merchants, and their equally fine or finer wives, rallying to the support of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, whether it is to conduct the Sunday School, provide an evening's entertainment for Christobal, or fight the vicious influences that operate in that region in all their hideousness.

This stronghold of Christian influence brings gladness to those who visit it as well as to those whose work keeps them there. To furnish this church, to finish the interior, to put grounds and outside of building in proper shape will cost \$7,500. Here is a fine place to which someone can contribute a memorial organ. The people who live on the Canal Zone have provided for all the expenses of the Union Church, apart from the erection of the buildings, and they have made large contributions for the erection of churches and parsonages. Few churches in the States have such generous contributors for their local work. In addition to this, \$1,800 a year has been raised for missionary work among the Panamanian aborigines.

The four congregations, at the different points that have been named, comprise the one Union Church that literally reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is not a Mission Church but a Missionary Church. It is the Church at the Cross Roads of the World. The records show that the members of this church come from all parts of the United States and from a dozen communions. The members may bring their letters to the Church or join on confession of faith, or be associate members, retaining the home membership.

In July, 1922, the Reverend Albert R. Brown, former pastor of the Congregational Church of West Haven, Connecticut, became pastor of the Balboa Heights congregation. He and his family reside there. All the members of the family are talented musicians. They are thus able to render needed and appreciated service in the community. The cordial welcome given to them by all classes makes the people all the more eager to have a well equipped church home in which to do their work. Each Sunday the Sunday School is crowded into the basement story, and distributed in some nearby homes.

On the occasion of the visit of Secretary and Mrs. Roy B. Guild last April the attendance of the Balboa Heights Sunday School was as follows: Beginners Department 48, Primary Department 87, Main School 174, Visitors 17, Total Attendance 326. Total enrollment 415. When you remember that these are white American children you realize the responsibility of the churches in the States. The membership of the other schools at the other points more than double this number. The public schools of the Canal Zone are as fine as any in the United States, being under the same direction as the schools in Washington, D. C. The Churches of the United States should provide as good equipment for the spiritual training of the boys and girls as the Government does for their physical and intellectual training. Dr. Brown and his loyal colleagues will

bear the burdens of this work and pay the operating bills; we must not let the handicap of an unsightly and inadequate church structure make their work harder.

Most of the population of the Canal Zone is necessarily transient. The tropical climate makes this inevitable. After a year or two the long absence from the States adds the depressing influence of home sickness to that of the climate, and back they go to the States, some to return to the Zone, others to remain in the States. During the last two years the changes that have been going on in the reorganization of forces, the reduction of incomes, the changing of rules, have seriously effected the morale of the employees. It was the inevitable change from the period of construction to that of maintenance and from pre-war and war conditions to those that have effected the whole world. This has seriously hindered the progress of the Church, but the leaders who have remained have been more faithful than ever. They cannot possibly do more financially. Deeply grateful for what has been accomplished at Christobal, the whole Union Church is urging us to complete the building at Balboa Heights.

There are two ways in which to secure the necessary funds: an appeal to individuals for contributions, and appropriations from denominational church building funds. The latter plan brings all the people of several denominations into the undertaking. The gifts are safeguarded by the deeds that have been executed. There are no campaign expenses. The committee is now seeking assistance especially from the official boards of the denominations that have as yet made no contribution to the joint undertaking. The alternative plan would involve large travel, publicity, and correspondence expenses. It is quite probable that both methods must be used. The committee will appreciate the support of the members of the Executive Committee in securing denominational and individual contributions.

The committee wishes to call attention to the fact that this church is located at the meeting point in the center of the seas to which all that is evil comes from the North and the South, from the East and the West. It is in a region where moral standards are low or do not exist and where the will to resist downward tendencies is enervated. Colon is beside, in fact it is partly inside, Christobal, and Panama City is only across Fourth of July Avenue from Ancon and Balboa Heights. These cities are moral cesspools. The children going from one part of Christobal to another go through streets where are the worst brothels in the world. The soldier and sailor in Panama City finds a saloon at every turn. The Panama government depends for revenue on the National Lottery, the drawing for

which is in the Palace of the Roman Catholic Bishop, on the saloons and brothels, and on the cash payments from the United States Government for the Canal Zone. Every warship that sails away after a sojourn in the Canal Zone, it is reported, has more disease infected men than they had in the war. The prohibition law is as well enforced on the Zone as anywhere in the United States, perhaps better. There is little excuse to violate it, since every drink that has been thought of is just across the street.

The United States Government has sent good men to command on the Canal Zone. It has sent many of its finest citizens to work there. The Committee on Religious Work on the Canal Zone has had repeated evidence of the willingness of the government officials in Washington to co-operate in dealing with moral problems up to the border line of the Zone, but beyond that the Government does not go.

The Union Church must combat all this vicious environment. Its immediate need is that some one person, or one thousand persons or a dozen denominational Mission boards provide \$50,000 or more to complete the Balboa Heights Church. And this money should be secured at once that the Church may be completed during the coming dry season that lasts from Christmas until the first of April.

The Union Church on the Canal Zone insures one strong American Church, otherwise there would be a dozen small church buildings and large expenditures of home missionary money. Let us now give proof of our Christian common-sense by finishing the splendid task so well begun.

E. E. OLcott,  
*Chairman.*

Roy B. GUILD,  
*Secretary.*

## UNITED SUPPORT OF ARMY AND NAVY CHAPLAINS

Instead of diminishing, the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains has found increasing fields of service during the past year. When, in the World War, there were millions in service and every home had its representative there was a wave of tremendous interest in the spiritual welfare of the enlisted men. Now, with peace, demobilization has brought the number down so that there is scarcely one home in a hundred having a son in service. There has consequently been a decided tendency to lapse back into a lack of interest as in pre-war days. But Christian interest should not be alert only when one of our own home circle is involved. The men in the service today are in the midst of temptation. The souls of the men now in service are as precious as those in civilian life. The Chaplain is our arm of contact and it is through the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains that our Churches have been and are to be kept in touch with the Chaplains. To prevent re-action to a low ebb of interest on the part of the Churches has been the chief task of the Committee.

### Chaplains of the Army

The Office of the Chief Chaplain of the Army, with a staff of two assistants, provided for in the Army Re-organization Act, June, 1920, has clearly demonstrated its usefulness in giving counsel, co-operation and suggestion to all the chaplains in the religious work of the Army. The Chief of Chaplains, Col. John T. Axton, has stressed uniform plans and methods, without in the least curbing personal initiative, with the result that the last year has possibly been the most fruitful year of service for Chaplains in the Army. The General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains has rejoiced to co-operate in every possible way with the Chief of Chaplains in this work. The constant effort has been to bring each and all of the Chaplains, not only to the presentation of the more vital phases of religious work, but to the clear realization that they serve as representatives of the whole Church.

The Report of the Chief Chaplain shows that during the year there were 5,562 morning services and 3,942 evening services conducted by Chaplains of Evangelical faith with a total attendance of 999,326. Further figures as to the attendance at mass celebrated by Roman Catholic Chaplains and special Jewish services indicate that by the law of averages each man in the Army attended Church at least twelve times

a year. In this estimate no account is taken of voluntary service, of places where secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association still serve, or of the unusual efforts made in the Citizens' Military Training Camps. At 127 stations 4,790 Sunday School sessions were held with 185,696 teachers and Bible students. Bible classes, other than those offered in Sunday Schools, were held at 36 stations with 15,828 men making a special study of the Word of God. Special moral training lectures were delivered on 486 different occasions. Chaplains officiated at 1,401 marriages, 942 baptisms and 1,158 funerals, in addition to the reinterments of bodies brought from overseas. In addition to the services above indicated the Chaplains have continued in their regular ministry in hospitals and guard houses, cared for recruits in their perplexities and for the man about to be discharged who wished help in becoming re-established in civil life, visited families of officers and enlisted men, maintained community contacts and officially performed many extra-professional duties, serving as exchange officers, athletic officers, counsel for the defense in courts-martial and supervisors and instructors in the schools for enlisted men.

### Chief Chaplain's Tour

During the year the Chief of Chaplains visited forty-five camps, posts and stations for the specific purpose of "magnifying the place of religion in the Army, strengthening local programs for moral and spiritual advancement of soldiers and inspecting buildings and equipment for religious purposes." Upon the occasion of the visitation of the Chief of Chaplains, conferences were held in which commanding officers, Chaplains, welfare workers and prominent civilians from adjacent communities participated.

### Need for More Chaplains

In connection with the reduction in the enlisted strength of the Army during the year, it was proposed to make the most drastic of cuts, in far greater proportion than for any other branch of the service, in the number of Chaplains. One proposal before Congress would have reduced the Chaplains from 187 to 103. The General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains strongly urged that the number be not reduced below 136 and that that reduction to 136 be by process of absorption rather than immediate elimination from the service. A compromise was effected and action taken by Congress reducing the number of Chaplains to 125, the elimination of 62 to be

accomplished by January, 1923. This tended to upset the morale of the Chaplains' Corps but the separation has been accomplished without many, if any, serious injustices, first by a number of resignations, through which, however, many of our most valuable men were lost to the service; second, by retirements of men who were very near the age limit for retirement in order that places might be made for retaining younger men; third, the elimination of those whose physical condition was not such as to enable them to perform active field service; and, finally, the elimination of a very few additional men upon efficiency tests, taking into consideration all reports of their work through a period of years.

A survey of the field shows the inadequacy of 125 Chaplains to minister to the religious needs of the men of the Army. There are 31 stations at the present time where there should be Chaplains and 3 additional large stations at which there should be more than one Chaplain, making a total of 34 stations now without Chaplains. Twelve Chaplains are in constant detail for training at the Chaplains' School; four or five are employed at the Training School all the time; four are detailed in the American Cemeteries in France, and the regulations give an annual leave to each man of one month, weakening the personnel of Chaplains by  $\frac{1}{2}$  for the entire force throughout a given year. It is clear that efficient spiritual ministry requires not less than 170 Chaplains. In view of these facts the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains at its last meeting, November 2nd, appointed a special Committee to present to the General of the Armies, the Secretary of War, and others interested in military affairs, the need for more Chaplains in the Army urging that the present ratio be increased so as adequately to meet the needs.

#### **Legislation Needed to Remove Discriminations**

The years required under the present law for the promotion of Chaplains and the rank to which Chaplains may reach still discriminate unfavorably against Chaplains as compared with other branches of the service and the General Committee has taken definite action relative to legislation removing such discriminations.

### Chaplains Now in Service

Following is a table showing the number of Chaplains by denominations now in the service:

Northern Baptist .....	17	Presbyterian, U. S. A. ....	12
Southern Baptist .....	9	Presbyterian, U. S. ....	2
Congregational .....	9	Protestant Episcopal .....	15
Cumberland Presbyterian ..	1	Reformed Church in America	1
Disciples .....	10	Reformed Church in the U.S.	1
Lutheran .....	11	Unitarian .....	2
Methodist Episcopal .....	24	Universalist .....	2
Meth. Epis., South .....	15	United Evangelical .....	1
Colored Methodist .....	1	Catholic .....	38
Methodist Protestant .....	1	Colored Baptist .....	2
		Total .....	174

### Chaplains' Training School

The Chaplains' Training School has been made a permanent part of the machinery of the Army. It has recently been moved to Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan, where it is ideally located and it is expected that its quarters will be permanent. This School affords three months' training to the Chaplains in those subjects which they should know thoroughly but that are not presented in the curriculum of any college or theological school of our country, such as Army Customs and Courtesies, Army Regulations, Courts-martial, Insurance, Military Hygiene, Interior Guard, Field Service Manual, Equitation, Drill Regulations and Topography. Arrangements have recently been made by which a few Chaplains from the National Guard and the Officers' Reserve Corps will be detailed to receive this instruction in the future.

### Reserve Corps Chaplains

The General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains was called upon to aid in finding suitable clergymen for Reserve Corps chaplains and to pass upon the qualifications of these men for commissions as Chaplains in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Our Committee decided that two types of men were desirable, namely: first, outstanding leaders of the Church through whom vital and influential connections might be established between the Churches and the men of the Army; and second, young men of such qualifications as might make them suitable for appointment as Regular Army Chaplains whenever appointments are resumed. The hope in selecting these men was not only that there might be an increased interest on the part of the Churches in the men of the Army but that these

men might voluntarily render a great supplementary service in view especially of the shortage of Chaplains in camps and posts throughout the country. There have been 659 appointed representing the denominations as follows:

Northern Baptist .....	37	Presbyterian, U. S. ....	10
Southern Baptist .....	30	Protestant Episcopal .....	62
Christian .....	5	Reformed Church in America	3
Christian Scientist .....	2	Reformed Church in the U.S.	6
Congregational .....	29	Reformed Episcopal .....	1
Disciples .....	21	Salvation Army .....	4
Evangelical .....	2	Unitarian .....	5
Evangelical Association .....	1	Universalist .....	4
Hebrew .....	13	United Brethren .....	5
Lutheran .....	24	United Evangelical .....	2
Methodist Episcopal .....	82	United Presbyterian .....	1
Meth. Epis., South .....	29	Roman Catholic .....	150
Methodist Protestant .....	3	Colored .....	36
Presbyterian U. S. A. ....	57	Denomination Unknown .....	35
		Total .....	659

### Navy Chaplains

Since our last Report Captain John B. Frazier finished his assignment of four years as Chief of the Chaplains' Corps of the Navy and has been succeeded by Captain Evan W. Scott, who has carried on his constructive work and with whom the Committee has co-operated heartily.

The religious work of the Chaplains of the Navy has been in the highest degree efficient, yet in the Navy as in the Army the number of Chaplains is totally inadequate. The law at present authorizes the appointment of 151. There are, however, only 86 commissioned because of the fact that appropriations have not been made by Congress for a number exceeding 86 and we are informed that appropriations for the year 1923-1924 will not provide for more than 83 in case the casualties bring the number down by three which is the natural attrition per annum. Chaplain Scott reports that there are at present 24 billets on ships and stations where there should be Chaplains but for which none are available. The need is clearly for not less than 110 Chaplains and our General Committee at its recent meeting took decisive action to urge those having charge of budget and appropriations to make such appropriation as would permit the commissioning of the additional number of Chaplains needed.

### Re-organization of the Navy Chaplains' Corps

It is recognized that the Chaplains' Corps of the Navy needs to be re-organized. The number of Chaplains in the upper

grades is too large. The length of time required for Junior Lieutenant (seven years) is too long and promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Commander would be much more satisfactory, Chaplain Scott reports, if placed on the same basis as that of the Medical Corps. It is also believed that the grade of Acting Chaplain should be abolished. Careful study of the situation, however, has led the General Committee to decide that there will be larger hope of success if action in reference to this re-organization is deferred until a year hence.

Among other advance steps that should be taken in the Chaplains' Corps of the Navy, the General Committee feels that the work in a large fleet should be in charge of a senior Chaplain assigned to that duty and that he should not be responsible for Chaplain's duties on any single ship, but act constantly in an advisory and supervisory capacity. We feel, however, that no effort should be made to have Fleet Chaplains set aside for that work alone until such time as the number of Chaplains can be increased.

### Post-Graduate Work for Navy Chaplains

It should be noted as evidence of a progressive attitude and a real interest in the efficiency of the Chaplains of the Navy that regulations have been made enabling a number of Chaplains to carry on post-graduate college work. Chaplains who desire to carry on such study will be assigned to duty, whenever possible, at stations sufficiently close to our great institutions of learning to enable them to do post-graduate work by actual attendance upon classes. In cases where this arrangement cannot be made the Navy Department strives to develop opportunities for the Chaplains to carry on such work by correspondence.

Tentative approval has also been given to the plan of assigning certain Chaplains to university study for a year and it is expected that at least one will be assigned to such work, free of his regular duties, in January.

In his abstract of Report, from which the above facts have been taken, Chaplain Scott graciously says,

"It is desired to record the appreciation of this office and of all our Chaplains in the support and interest shown in their work, individually and collectively, on the part of this Committee. We have been greatly helped by you. We feel that we shall need that help no less in the future, not only in relation to the actual duties which we are called upon to perform, but also in the great problem of maintaining the relationship between the Chaplains and the Churches, and the interest of the latter in support of the former."

### Commission Visiting American Cemeteries in France

Four Chaplains have been on duty during the year at the American Cemeteries in France to officiate at the reinterments being made in connection with the transfer of bodies to permanent resting places. These Chaplains have done much to temper the sorrow of the thousands of bereaved Americans who have visited France during the tourist season.

A Commission consisting of Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland (Reserve Corps Chaplain), representing the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, visited the American Cemeteries in France during the summer of 1922. This Commission in its report to the Federal Council, expressed the warmest commendation of the work of the American Graves Registration Service in Paris and of Col. H. F. Rethers and his associates in charge of it. They stated that it was especially gratifying to find the Chaplains who represent the Nation and the Churches of the United States participating in this Graves Registration Service. This Commission conveyed a message to the Chaplains from the Federal Council of Churches prepared by the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains. We present, herewith, recommendations of this Commission and ask their endorsement:—

1. "We earnestly urge that the plans prepared for these cemeteries be carried out to early completion, without any hesitation so far as the small amount of money involved is concerned."
2. "We recommend and urge that chaplains be associated in the permanent care of the cemeteries, as representing both the churches and the nation."
3. "We recommend that the Federal Council arrange with its representatives in France to have Memorial Day services under the auspices of the Council, in behalf of the American churches and people, held in all of these cemeteries, or as many of them as possible."
4. "We recommend that the Federal Council arrange for the churches at home to join in this special remembrance on each Memorial Day under the direction where possible of the Reserve and National Guard Chaplains, as union services, through a call issued by the Council."
5. "We suggest that this report be conveyed to the Chief of Chaplains with words of appreciation and congratulation and that it be conveyed to the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains and the similar Roman Catholic Committee, urging those bodies to impress upon the churches the duty and opportunity of supporting their chaplains and carefully guarding their interests."
6. "We suggest that this report be conveyed to the Secretary of War and the General of the Armies, for information and to express our appreciation."

### National Memorial

We would call especial attention to the action of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains proposing a National

Memorial for the Chaplains who fell in the service. In this Memorial the Committee proposes to set up a large national committee of representative men and women to plan and carry forward this great undertaking. While it would be premature now to outline these plans, a worthy memorial is contemplated, which shall be in such form as will render a continuing service to enlisted men and especially to those who suffered casualties in the War.

### Summary

Some of the definite achievements initiated and forwarded by the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains during the last few years are as follows:

Selection of Chaplains approved by representatives of the Churches and not by political pull or preference.

The Chaplains' Training School established, now a permanent part of the machinery of the Army.

Definite status of Chaplains incorporated in the National Defense Act.

Fixed ratio of 1 Chaplain to 1,200 enlisted men and officers.

Rank for Chaplains in the Army from First Lieutenant to Lieutenant Colonel.

Chaplains' Corps organization headed by a Chief of Chaplains and a Staff of two assistants.

Selection of 659 outstanding representatives of the Churches as Chaplains in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Development, with regulations, as to definite services to be rendered by the Chaplains of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Increased interest on the part of the Churches in religious work in Army and Navy.

Provision for an incidental fund for Chaplains, to be used in helping soldiers and sailors in distress, and in many ways promoting religious interest and bringing good cheer and comfort to the men.

The program of activity for the Committee in 1923 includes:

Chapel building and adequate equipment for religious service in all posts and stations lacking such facilities.

Circulating libraries for Chaplains.

The establishment of a service paper or bulletin for Chaplains and those interested in religious work in the Army and Navy.

Further development of the Chaplains' Corps both in Army and Navy through Congressional legislation.

**Increase in ratio of Chaplains.**

Improvement in the status of Chaplains by legislation removing certain limitations and restrictions.

Closer contacts between Regular Army, Reserve Corps and National Guard Chaplains that the work of all may be better co-ordinated.

Development of relations between Army Posts, Chaplains, Local Churches and Church Federations.

Provision for a related Corps of Chaplains for hospitals under the Veterans' Bureau.

Provision for organization of Chaplains of National and State prisons, hospitals and like institutions.

A suitable National Memorial to Chaplains who gave their lives in the service—estimated cost \$250,000.

**Financial**

The enlarging service that the General Committee has been called upon to undertake for 1923 calls for an enlarged expenditure of money as well as thought and energy. It seems hardly possible for these projects to be carried out without an assistant secretary, but certainly in no case can it be carried out without an increased budget.

The Young Men's Christian Association which has so generously supported us with appropriations for the past three years continues an appropriation for 1923 to the amount of \$8,000, \$2,000 less than that made for 1922. We express our great appreciation of this support by the Young Men's Christian Association and feel that without such appropriation and without their continued support our work would not only be greatly curtailed but seriously handicapped. Even with the appropriation made it is necessary for all the denominations constituting our constituent and affiliated bodies liberally to support the work of the Committee. If each of our constituent bodies would make an appropriation to the work of the General Committee of an amount that would average \$100 per capita for Chaplains that the denomination has in service, we would be able to go forward with the enlarged program ahead of us. We further urge the continuing need of an appropriation of an incidental fund by each of the Churches for the use of their Chaplains in helpful special ministries to their men.

Wm. F. McDowell,  
*Chairman.*

E. O. Watson,  
*Secretary.*

## THE WASHINGTON OFFICE

When our last Report was rendered, the Conference on Limitation of Armament was in session in Washington, and our Committee was active in arranging group conferences between representatives of the various nations and of the American Churches. Through these group meetings we feel that much was gained in mutual understanding and spiritual influences set in motion of incalculable value in producing and maintaining the harmony that characterized the Conference and culminated in the nine Treaties and twelve Resolutions which as a whole made a great step toward a warless world. After the adjournment of the Conference the Committee actively engaged in furthering the adoption of the Treaties by the Senate by interpreting their moral and spiritual significance.

The Committee organized for its work in 1922 by the appointment of the following Committees:

### Executive Committee

Bishop William F. McDowell	Mr. William Knowles Cooper
Rev. Charles Wood	Rev. George A. Miller
Rev. E. O. Watson	Rev. James E. Freeman
Rev. W. S. Abernethy	Mr. Norton M. Little

### Year Book Committee

Rev. E. O. Watson	Rev. Lucius Clark
Rev. Charles Steck	Dr. L. W. Glazebrook
	Rev. F. Paul Langhorne

### Committee for Consultation and Co-operation with Secretary

Bishop William F. McDowell	Rev. Jason Noble Pierce
Rev. Wallace Radcliffe	Rev. George A. Miller

During its last session, the legislation in which Congress has been engaged has been chiefly along lines with which our Committee has not been vitally concerned. We have, however, attended by invitation, and made representation in behalf of the Churches of our country at a number of hearings before Committees of Congress on such questions as Prohibiting the sale of Peyote, prohibition of race track gambling, the Towner-Shepherd Bill involving questions of education, the application of prohibition within the three mile limit, and appropriations for moral and religious work in the Army and Navy. We have arranged interviews for groups of representatives of the Federal Council with the President of the United States and with Secretaries of the various departments besides a variety of commissions to these and to the various embassies to the United States.

The Washington Committee was influential in promoting the extension of the \$25,000,000 Austrian Loan and we have the assurance that without the activities of our Committee in behalf of this measure it would have lain dormant and possibly failed to receive attention by the United States Senate.

Our Committee has also received a variety of commissions calling for conferences in relation to humanitarian and benevolent agencies with the United States government.

We have been constantly called upon and our energies taxed in securing information desired by representatives of our constituent bodies. It has been gratifying to us that our constituent bodies have so generally accepted the tender made to use the facilities of the Washington Office in every possible way. More and more have the different denominations understood the work that we are equipped for doing and are calling upon us for service. It is a pleasure to render such service, and we sincerely hope that the use of our office in the securing of passports; the certification of official documents necessary to carrying on mission work in the foreign fields; presentation of resolutions, etc., to the President, to Congress, to heads of departments and the use of our office for committee meetings and conferences held by representatives of our constituent bodies will continue to increase, thus saving these bodies much in time and expense. Representatives of the Federal Council of Churches or of constituent bodies of the Council, through the agency of the Washington Office, can arrange a series of interviews and transact in a single day business which would otherwise require a number of days and futile delays if accomplished at all.

The Secretary of the Washington Committee represented the Federal Council of Churches at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Hot Springs, Arkansas; attended the American Christian Convention at Burlington, North Carolina; and represented the Federal Council before various groups and congregations throughout the year.

### Contacts

Our contacts with the government and various agencies involving the moral and religious welfare of our country and its relation to other countries of the world have been increased and strengthened. We find it much easier to secure hearings and accomplish the desired results as our office and its purpose become better known to all who are involved. At no time have we occupied any position or championed any measure that was in any sense partisan. We have striven constantly to

make such contribution to governmental action and relationships as the ideals set forth in the Sermon on the Mount and the Golden Rule demand of Nations. We believe that in such relations and with such ideals the Church should speak and that as the Church speaks thus its voice will be heard and its influence felt to the glory of God in the extension of His Kingdom.

### Year Book of the Churches

The Year-Book of the Churches for 1922 was greatly enlarged and made to contain a synopsis of history, doctrine and polity of all the denominations from the standards of the denominations themselves; a directory and who's-who of the activities of the churches and benevolent organizations with full information as to religious statistics; directory of the Federal Council of Churches and the setting forth of its work; a full directory of the Chaplains in the Army and Navy with summary of religious work in both branches of the service and a bibliography of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The reception of the Year-Book has been gratifying. From all sorts of quarters have come assurances that it is an indispensable hand-book. An edition of 3,000 has been practically disposed of and there is call for a new edition for 1923 on the same lines as that of 1922.

Wm. F. McDowell,  
*Chairman.*

E. O. Watson,  
*Secretary.*

## THE WESTERN OFFICE

The Western Office, established on May 1, 1921, has completed but one full year of its activity. This, however, has been sufficient to show its value as an interpreter of the work of the Council in the western area, as a headquarters for the secretaries when they are in Chicago or passing through, and as a means of more direct and definite co-operation on the part of the Council with federations, councils of churches and other inter-denominational groups in the entire Western region.

The Western Committee has gradually increased its numbers, and while its personnel is not yet complete, it includes representatives of all the major co-operating denominations, and has in its membership some of the outstanding Christian leaders, ministers and laymen, in the vicinity of Chicago.

Soon after the meeting of the Executive Committee in Chicago in December of last year, the western representative of the Federal Council made a journey through the Northwest and down the Pacific coast, interpreting at all points visited the ideals and achievements of the Federal Council, the progress of the co-operative movement in general, and the work of local federations and councils of churches. Such cities as Minneapolis, Billings, Butte, Spokane, Tacoma, Olympia, San Jose, Bakersfield, Stockton, San Diego and Denver were included in the itinerary, and in all of them addresses were made and conferences held. Special attention was given to the local councils of churches at Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and vicinity, Sacramento and Los Angeles. Many educational centers were visited, including state universities, normal schools and theological seminaries.

In nearly all of these places the sentiment toward the Federal Council was friendly and interested so far as could be determined. In the conferences deep interest was manifested in the attempt to co-ordinate the Protestant forces and to serve effectively in behalf of the co-operating denominations. There was usually evident a feeling of gratitude that the Federal Council is carrying forward the co-operative movement in such a variety of forms. It is clear that many of these communities through the west especially appreciate the interest of the Federal Council, not only as manifested in establishing the Western Office at Chicago, but in the visits of secretaries through the west and to the coast. They are anxious for more visits of this character and are willing to make them worth while by real co-operation in carrying out the specific objects contemplated.

The Western Committee has considered regularly the minutes of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council, and is coming to have an increasing sense of awareness regarding its own function in the western area and in connection with the work of the Council as a whole. The usual activities of such an office in the way of correspondence, matters of information, arrangements for conferences, addresses, etc., have been carried on. The personnel of the office is small and the expense of its maintenance correspondingly limited. Yet its opportunities for expansion and fuller service are evident. An increasing number of visitors come to the office. A library, dealing with the work of the Federal Council and related activities in the field of co-operation is consulted with increasing frequency. Visits to other cities have been made by the representative of the Federal Council during the season, including St. Louis, Mo.; Richmond, Ind.; Aurora and Peoria, Ill.; Clinton, Iowa; Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit and Grand Rapids, Mich.; Youngstown, Ohio; Lincoln and Omaha, Neb.; Milwaukee and Appleton, Wis., and Northfield, Minn. About one-half of the meetings of the Administrative Committee in New York have been attended by the representative, and occasionally by other members of the Western Committee. These committee members have also been serviceable in representing the Federal Council on several occasions.

Addresses have also been made by the representative in the interest of the work of the Council at several educational institutions, colleges, universities and theological seminaries. Under the direction of the Western Office, and in co-operation with the management of the Chautauqua Institution addresses were delivered during the summer by several representatives of the Federal Council at that assembly, and it is hoped that still more purposeful relations may be established with this institution during the coming year.

The National Convention of the Christian Union of the United States and the International Convention of the Disciples of Christ were visited and the work of the Federal Council was interpreted with a purpose not only of making clear its objectives, but of securing satisfactory financial support from these denominations.

Only the beginnings of financial support have as yet been secured through the direct efforts of the Western Office. It is believed, however, that by plans that are maturing, a larger income can be realized from this source in the future, through the efforts of the office, by the aid of members of the Western Committee and in co-operation with the promotional department of the Council.

One of the functions of the Western Office has been the securing of transportation for the members of the secretarial force. This has been possible to a certain extent, and about 20,000 miles of free transportation have been secured during the past year. A large body of circular literature, descriptive of the Federal Council's work, has been distributed from this office, and a considerable number of the recently published Year Book of the Churches have been sold.

An event of significance in the calendar of the Western Office was the visit of Dr. Speer to Chicago, October 19th, under the joint auspices of the Federal Council and the Chicago Church Federation. A body of nearly 500 citizens heard his stirring address on the necessity for co-operative action among Protestant forces in meeting adequately the present world situation.

SHAILER MATHEWS, *Chairman.*

HERBERT L. WILLETT, *Secretary.*

## AFFILIATED, CO-OPERATING AND CONSULTATIVE BODIES

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### HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL

The membership of the Home Missions Council varies somewhat from year to year because of the consolidation of some Boards within denominational limits, and the addition of other Boards of other denominations. At present the Council represents forty-one boards and twenty-seven denominations.

One of the chief functions of the Council is to bring together the expert administrators of different denominations in a single field of service, and through them share experiences, exchange methods, determine policies, adjust overlapping, and make definite allocations. Outstanding tasks and problems of the past year may be mentioned as follows:

More has been done for the immigrants who come to our country than ever before. They are met at Ellis Island by social workers representing the church and auxiliary societies; a plan is in process for following them across the country to their final destination, and there, through the ministries of the church, linking them up with the great constructive agencies of the community—employment, housing and homes, education, the church itself, and those forms of law and government with which the newcomer early needs to have knowledge. A Bureau of Information keeps track of practically all publications in foreign languages published in the country. Religious services for detained immigrants on Ellis Island, for Jews, for Catholics, and one carried on by Protestants jointly, were begun in January of this year and are continuing. Five Race-Group studies have been published respecting the Czechoslovaks; the Russians and Ruthenians; the Poles; the Italians; and the Greeks. The work of different denominations for the Chinese and Japanese on the Pacific Coast, for the Mexicans in the South West, and for all nationalities throughout the country, has been more closely correlated, with gains in fellowship and efficiency.

The Publication Boards of several denominations, acting through the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations, have worked out a plan of publishing Sunday School lessons in foreign languages, so that one bi-lingual lesson quar-

terly will serve all denominations. The Life of Christ has already been issued. Under this plan the following languages and publishing houses have been arranged for: Spanish, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Polish, the United Presbyterian Church; Magyar (Hungarian), the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., and the Reformed Church in the U. S.; Czech (Bohemian), Methodist Episcopal Church; Italian, Northern Baptists; Russian, Southern Baptists.

In the field of promoting better race relations the activities of Home Mission agencies are directed to the maintenance of schools; the issuing of text books, and literature of various kinds; the planting and equipping of churches in neglected areas, and for needy groups; and then also in co-operation with other agencies in the cultivation of the right sentiments of justice, sympathy and fellowship. The Council has in view the enlistment of the Negro denominations in a better Home Mission program for their own people. The Council co-operates with the Inter-racial Commission and with the Commission on Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council.

In the field of finance there have been held several conferences looking toward the introduction of the best methods of accounting, and the best methods of budget-making. A series of problems relating to banking and trust companies, the growth of the community trust, the community chest, and other local movements, which tend to restrict benevolence to limited areas, has received attention in conferences of experts, and plans have been formed for protecting the wider interests of charity and philanthropy as expressed in missionary enterprises, both Home and Foreign. Attention has also been given to legislation in different states as related to charity and missions.

During the year there has been real advance in comity and co-operation in several states, particularly of the West, and in ecclesiastical areas less than the state. Despite certain reactions of a sectarian character, which followed the World war, and the unfortunate experiences of the Inter-church World Movement, there is noticeable in nearly all parts of the country, and among nearly all groups of Christian workers, a disposition to draw closer together in fellowship and work more intimately in co-operation.

ALFRED WMS. ANTHONY,  
*Executive Secretary.*

## COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS

The Council of Women for Home Missions last year reported an increase of two in the list of constituent national women's home mission-boards; and again the Council reports an increase of two, making a total now of twenty-one boards.

Interdenominational Schools of Missions having three or more co-operating denominations whose women's boards are constituent boards of the Council may become affiliated with the Council upon proper recommendation. Seventeen Schools of Missions are thus affiliated. The Home Missions Institute, similar to a School of Missions, is held by the Council at Chautauqua, N. Y., each year, the registration in 1922 being 1,250.

The Council was organized in 1908, outgrowth of the women's interdenominational committee which from 1903 had been publishing home mission study books. Since 1919 these books have been jointly published by the Council and the Missionary Education Movement. Annually 100,000 to 150,000 copies are required to meet the demand of study groups. The theme for 1922-23 is "The Negro in America," the books being "The Trend of the Races," by George E. Haynes, Ph.D., a Negro well qualified to speak for his race; "In the Vanguard of a Race," biographies of Negro men and women, by Mrs. L. H. Hammond, and "The Magic Box," by Miss Anita B. Ferris, the story of a Negro family for boys and girls. "Saving America through Her Boys and Girls," is the topic for 1923-24, one book to be by Hon. John H. Finley, one by Rev. Jay S. Stowell, and a book for teachers of junior groups by Miss Joyce B. Manuel. A book on home missions for the use of college students is also being prepared.

For many years a Day of Prayer for Foreign Missions and a Day of Prayer for Home Missions were held annually. These were united in 1920, there having now been three united observances planned by a joint committee of the Council and the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions. This Day of Prayer for Missions occurs each year on the first Friday in Lent. A service of prayer and a preliminary "Call to Prayer" are printed; more than 75,000 of each being required this past year. The topic for the next observance, February 16, 1923, is "The Light of the World." Canada for the first time joined with the United States in observing the same date in 1922, though using a different program.

In many communities there is a Women's Church and Missionary Federation, an interdenominational group formed primarily for education in missions and interchange of ideas by the denominational missionary societies in the local churches. In some cities this functions as the Women's Department of the Council of Churches. Literature for the special use of these groups has been printed during the year.

There are thousands of women and children in the migrant groups employed in the fruit, vegetable and canning industries, living in appalling ignorance, no provision being made for caring for the children too young to work or for recreational use of the leisure time of the adults and young people. This condition having been brought to the attention of the Council in January, 1920, a committee was appointed and service to these foreign-speaking Farm and Cannery Migrants started that summer.

The work has now been maintained for three years, ten women's boards having financially co-operated. A special committee composed of a designated representative from each board which appropriates money, plans the work; the Council furnishes executive supervision and office space; the owner of the cannery provides the building and janitor service; a local committee of the town in some cases also co-operates.

Six stations in New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania were open in 1922, serving Italians in two truck farm communities, and Poles and Lithuanians in four canneries. The stations were manned by college girls, mostly undergraduate, three girls usually serving at a station, each being a specialist along day nursery and first aid, simple domestic science and hand work, or playground work. Bible stories, songs, memorizing of Scripture, salute to the American flag and the Christian flag, patriotic drills, lessons in citizenship and sanitation, personal and social hygiene, practical home making and simple arts and crafts served to transform the lives of the children and young people.

The Council co-operates closely with the Home Missions Council, having had for the past three years some fifteen or more joint committees.

Each issue of the "Missionary Review of the World" contains the "Woman's Home Mission Bulletin," three pages of home mission news and articles furnished by the Council.

FLORENCE E. QUINLAN,  
*Executive Secretary.*

## FEDERATION OF WOMAN'S BOARDS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF NORTH AMERICA

The Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America is this year holding its eighteenth Interdenominational Conference. This does not signify, however, that the Federation as such has existed for eighteen years. The beginnings have no fixed date. An informal gathering of women of different Boards was held before the Parliament of Religions in 1893, and other gatherings followed, resulting in a Triennial Conference of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions. The Central Committee for the United Study of Foreign Missions, which now serves the Federation as its Publication Committee, was created in 1900. 1910 was Jubilee Year of the Women's Union Missionary Society in which the various Boards co-operated. In 1911 the Boards voted to federate for conservation of Jubilee gains. In 1912, a large attendance of the delegates to the Triennial Conference, meeting on the invitation of the Jubilee Continuation Committee of Philadelphia, adopted a new plan of federation, leading in 1913 to an organization of five territorial commissions, and a general advisory commission. In 1914 the publication of a bulletin began. The organization of the Federation as it now exists was achieved in 1916, with present headquarters at 25 Madison Avenue, New York.

The Federation is purely advisory and yet a truly influential organization that democratically makes a place for the representation of Boards of smaller as well as larger communions. A bulletin of three pages appears each month in the *MIS-  
SIONARY REVIEW OF THE WORLD*.

There are eight Standing Committees—Student Work, Methods of Work, Summer Schools and Conferences, Publication, Foreign Students in America, Constitution and By-laws, Christian Literature for Women and Children on the Mission Fields and Interdenominational Institutions on the Foreign Field. There are practical helps in foreign missionary education, from the Methods Committee, which has six sub-divisions, each under a specialist in that line of work. These are: Women's Work, Young Women, Children, Missionary Education, Missionary Magazines, General Missionary Literature, Organizations, Promotional and Finance.

A program for the observance of the "Day of Prayer for Missions" is prepared each year by a joint committee with the

Council of Women for Home Missions. The first Friday in Lent has been designated for the annual observance.

There are twenty Summer Schools and Conferences affiliated with the Federation. The attendance and interest in these schools and conferences have been steadily growing, and those of the past year have been judged the most fruitful ever held.

The Central Committee which serves as the Committee of Publications issues for the year 1923-24 textbooks for women and children on Japan. The Christian Literature Committee reports progress, having in China a magazine, "Happy Childhood," with a monthly edition of 10,500. With it is a small phonetic paper, entitled "Happy People's Paper," a name which Mrs. MacGillivray, the editor, remarks "is more prophecy than fact." A new Calendar has been printed, 5,000 having already been sold. The Committee has also helped this past year in the preparation of six small books. In India "The Treasure Chest," a magazine modelled on the lines of EVERYLAND, under the editorial care of Miss Ruth Robinson, came into being in July, 1922. There are already a thousand paid subscriptions in India. It is published in English, but it is expected that at least three editions in the vernacular will be started later. In Japan is published the "Aino Hikari," which comes out monthly and has reached a circulation of ten thousand. The Committee is also hoping to help publish a much needed magazine for Latin American women.

The Federation has assisted in the campaign for \$2,000,000 for the Women's Union Christian Colleges of the Orient. As yet no definite statement can be made, but there are hopeful signs that the Fund will be completed. In six of the seven Union Colleges the new buildings have already been started.

There are thirty-two Women's Boards for Foreign Missions co-operating in the activities and financial responsibilities of the Federation out of forty-nine listed in the Directory. "More and more it is apparent that work is possible through co-operation that is not possible to single Boards, and enthusiasm characterizes a program that unifies the interests of large agencies working for the common cause."

SARAH H. POLHEMUS,  
*Executive Secretary.*

## COUNCIL OF CHURCH BOARDS OF EDUCATION

Among the interesting features of the year's work of the Council of Church Boards of Education have been the studies which have been made by the staff, which is also the staff of the Association of American Colleges, in specific fields bearing upon Christian education. These are enumerated:

1. A statistical study of higher education in Colorado with special reference to Colorado College which was printed in the Association of American Colleges Bulletin, Vol. VIII, No. 5, pp. 205-339.
2. A statistical and personal study of the agencies of Christian education in Utah with special reference to Westminster College at Salt Lake City and a group of affiliated secondary schools representing several denominations; a confidential publication of twenty-three pages issued by the Home Missions Council and the Council of Women for Home Missions.
3. A statistical and partly personal study of higher education in Nebraska with special reference to Doane College consisting of 285 typewritten pages, including forty-three tables and seventy-two charts.
4. A statistical and partly personal study of twenty-one colleges of the Disciples of Christ, consisting of 426 typewritten pages, including forty tables and 112 charts.
5. A study of the leading denominational colleges of Iowa, with special reference to Simpson College, to be issued soon.
6. A study of 130 theological seminaries in the United States and 30 theological colleges in Canada, under the auspices of the Committee on Social and Religious Surveys, to be published soon.
7. A study of religious education in American colleges and universities which appeared in the October issue of "Christian Education," Vol. VI, No. 1, pp. 1-59.

The Executive Secretary has also served as a representative of Christian education in numerous co-operative organizations and commissions, among them being the Commission of the Young Men's Christian Association on the Approach to the Churches.

ROBERT L. KELLY,  
*Executive Secretary.*

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL COUNCIL OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

That the Religious Education of childhood and youth is a primary function of the Church is today recognized by clear thinking people. The future of the Christian church is dependent upon a membership intelligently Christian. The future of the nation is dependent upon an intelligent Christian citizenship. Love of God and the up-building of His church, and love of country and the preservation of America's highest ideals, are back of the nation-wide movement for Religious Education. No cause could have higher sanction.

The Sunday School has been the principal agency of the Church for Christian nurture and training. It has rendered a great service in the development of Christian character. But the best friends of the Sunday School recognize that it is falling short of its possibilities that it is not always well organized and under competent leadership; that its great work is not always carried on by trained teachers with adequate equipment and proper support; and that its methods are sometimes haphazard and ineffective, often failing to command the respect of children accustomed to the superior educational methods and standards of the public schools. A recognition of these facts has brought about a general awakening of thoughtful people to the necessity of raising Religious Education to a higher plane of efficiency.

Supporting this great movement for an enlarged and more efficient program of Religious Education are the organized Sunday School forces and the Protestant Christian Churches of America. That the merging of the International Sunday School Association and the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations was an epochal event in the history of Protestant Christianity becomes more evident as its full significance is understood. That this merger was finally effected after years of discussion, by the unanimous vote of both organizations, and unanimously ratified by the great Kansas City Convention, is prophetic of a unity and co-operation in Christian Education destined to accomplish results not yet dreamed of.

The merger of the International Sunday School Association and the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations brings into definite co-operating relation the organized Sunday School forces in the States and Provinces of North America, and the Sunday School forces of more than thirty Protestant Christian Denominations, representing more than twenty mil-

lion members. Sound principles and policies have been determined, and the program as outlined is being carried out, including the reorganization of State Associations on the same general plan as the International Council. Local Associations are readjusting their form of organization so as to be properly correlated with the reorganized State and International Councils. While there have been delays caused by failure on the part of some to realize the great changes that have taken place, nevertheless satisfactory progress is being made and the outlook is very encouraging.

If this work is to go forward in a large way it must receive wide and generous support. It has been most gratifying to note the deep interest and desire to co-operate expressed by many thoughtful men and women with whom we have discussed the principles underlying the newly merged organization and the outline of its program. There is no doubt that right-thinking people welcome the spirit of unity and co-operation between the different Protestant Christian denominations which the International Council represents, and that they also recognize its tremendous possibilities for good. We are confident there will be no lack of support, personal and financial, when a truly great program of service shall be projected. There must be enlisted consecrated leaders and teachers, competent and trained, extending from the International Council through the State Councils and local councils, to the community training schools and teacher training classes, and in the local Sunday schools, week day schools of religion and daily vacation Bible schools, where the work of Christian Education is actually carried on.

This great work for Church and country, for God and humanity, calls for the services of the ablest and best. To reveal to youth an all-wise God and His eternal laws requires intelligent as well as consecrated service. The task in its vastness may seem superhuman, but with God all things are possible. We go forward not in our own strength but in the spirit of the Master to save the youth of our land for this life and for the life to come. Only through Christian Education and a knowledge of the application of Christian principles to all of the problems of life can we hope to preserve Christian civilization in our country and for the world.

HUGH S. MAGILL,  
*General Secretary.*

## AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

During the last year the American Bible Society has to an unusual degree felt the pressure of demands for Scriptures from all sides in both the home and foreign fields. These requests have far exceeded those of any previous year.

In order to meet the increased demands upon the resources of the American Bible Society, an outstanding feature of the work for the last year has been the program for increased support. A definite effort has been put forth by the Ways and Means Department to make the American Bible Society a definite part of the work of the different churches. Sixteen of the principal denominations of the country have already placed the American Bible Society in their financial budgets, and practically all the others have given it their warmest endorsement. Twenty-three of the denominations were officially represented at the recent meeting of the Budget Committee, to plan for the work of the coming year.

The revision of the Spanish New Testament and the translation and revision of the New Testament in Quechua have been completed. A new translation of the Yiddish is under way. A co-operative movement for revision of the Old Testament in Japanese is being effected. Several new dialect translations are in progress in China.

In the matter of publication, careful attention has been given to the vital question of lowering of costs. After careful investigation and discussion, it has been decided to discontinue printing in the Bible House. The presses which for so many years have been ceaselessly turning out Scriptures to be sent to the ends of the earth have been sold and the space hitherto occupied by them is now being used for other purposes. The printing is being done by competitive commercial firms in the open market and considerable lowering of costs has resulted. An ill-advised, distorted statement of this radical move has caused no small inconvenience to the Society, as throughout the country has gone the wrong impression that the American Bible Society was ceasing to publish the Bible. On the contrary, it is hoped that this move will materially enlarge the program of publication. As formerly, most of the Scriptures on the foreign fields are published by the printing houses in Yokahama, Shanghai, and Beirut.

The American Bible Society adheres strictly to its one program and bends every energy to the supplying of every home and every individual with a copy of the Scriptures. In the United States this is undertaken through the medium of 9 Home Agencies strategically located, together with 150 Auxil-

iary Bible Societies, Boards of Home Missions, City Missionary organizations, volunteer workers, etc.

The larger part of the foreign field is supplied by 12 Foreign Agencies covering all of Latin America, the Near and the Far East. In Europe grants are made to European Bible Societies, American and other Missions.

From each one of the Foreign Agencies come reports of unprecedented sales of Scriptures and requests for grants far beyond the limits of their appropriations. One Sub-Agency alone, in China, states that it could have circulated half a million Scriptures last year if it could but have had the means to pay for the printing. Throughout each and every Agency there is a keenly felt need for more intensive cultivation and propagation of our program.

The work of circulation has been accomplished through the co-operation of 345 colporteurs, 1334 correspondents, and 1049 volunteer workers, making a total of 2728 persons in different parts of the world who have helped in this task. Of these, 649 have worked in the homeland and the rest in foreign lands.

The celebration of Bible Sunday which has grown out of a definite plan established by the American Bible Society is now generally observed on the last Sunday in November or either adjacent Sunday as preferred. Last year for the observation of Bible Sunday there were sent out from the Bible House 5,611 posters, 61,920 copies of the dramatic service, and 422,576 pew leaflets. From all sides have come words of commendation for the idea and for the success of the program.

The total issues for the year were:

Bibles .....	375,495
Testaments .....	749,526
Portions .....	3,736,160
Making a total of .....	4,861,181

The work of the American Bible Society is susceptible of indefinite expansion, this depending only upon the faith of its members and the zeal with which it is supported.

WILLIAM I. HAVEN,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*

## THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

The year 1921-1922 has been one of the best in the history of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. During that year the Student Volunteer Council had in hand the study of several aspects of its activity. Consideration was given to matters of recruiting, finance, traveling secretaries, missionary education, further development of democracy within in the Movement, the Quadrennial Convention, and co-operation with headquarters secretaries.

During this past year our traveling secretaries made 780 visits to 586 different institutions, as compared with 665 visits to 510 institutions the previous year. Forty-three Student Volunteer conferences were held under the auspices of the various Student Volunteer Unions. They were attended by 6,034 students, 109 faculty representatives and 64 Association secretaries, from 589 different institutions. In addition to holding their annual Student Volunteer conference, which is attended by non-Volunteers as well as Volunteers, a number of the Student Volunteer Unions held Student Volunteer Leaders' conferences attended by the leaders of Student Volunteer groups.

A committee has been appointed to go into the whole scope and message of the next Quadrennial Convention, and this committee has voted that the next convention should be as formerly under the auspices of the Student Volunteer Movement, with the hope that such a program can be prepared that will unite and secure the full co-operation of the Student Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations.

During the past twelve months, as in other years, the Candidate secretaries have dealt with prospective and enrolled Student Volunteers on the matter of their personal problems, their purpose, and preparation, and getting in touch with their Mission Boards. A short statement concerning service on the foreign field was prepared and circulated. The problem of helping the out-of-college Volunteer keep his religious and missionary fire burning is one that offers a great field for study. In looking for candidates to fill special openings that the Church Boards or interdenominational agencies bring to our attention, a wide field of correspondence is opened up.

As to the "sailed" list, though there was a decrease in total sailings of new missionaries during 1921, we are glad to note that the number of Volunteers on the sailing list increased by

42 over 1920, which year was 25 per cent in excess of 1919. There has been a slight falling off in the number of new Volunteers secured during the past year, owing to the continued financial depression, but the number is in advance of the year closing September, 1919. There is splendid promise for the year just before us, due especially to two factors: (1) better attitude in churches, in finance and mission emphasis; and (2) better educational programs in the Christian Associations and the Canadian Student Christian Movement. As to the actual figures, up to January, 1922, 9,379 Student Volunteers have been accepted by the North American missionary societies and sent to the foreign mission field. Of these 637 were added to the sailed list during 1921—the record year to date. The fields to which these 9,379 Volunteers were appointed included the three great continents, Asia, Africa and South America, and numerous smaller states and possessions.

During the year just passed we have fulfilled our relationship to other organizations as usual, and have added two new contacts to those already existing. I refer to the International Association of Agricultural Missions which at the meeting of the Standing Committee on February 24 asked that the Student Volunteer Movement be represented on its executive committee; and the new Student Fellowship for Christian Life Service, which was originated at Champaign, Illinois, in February, and with which the Student Volunteer Movement desires to co-operate.

From early in March until June 1 the General Secretary was away from America visiting the Far East. It was a great privilege to attend the conference of the World's Student Christian Federation and the meeting of the General Committee of the Federation in Peking, also to take part in evangelistic meetings for Chinese students in six Chinese cities and for Japanese students in Nagasaki and Fukuoka. I also had the opportunity of being a delegate at the Conference of Missionaries and Chinese Church Leaders in Shanghai. I returned to this country with a new comprehension of the vast and intricate problems of the Far East, a deepened belief in the power of Christ to meet every human need and a quickened sense of obligation to help Christian students in America to serve our generation according to the will of God.

ROBERT P. WILDER,  
*General Secretary.*

## NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

The Biennial Convention of the Young Women's Christian Associations was held at Hot Springs in April, 1922. Several resolutions of that large and important gathering are of especial interest and significance to the Churches.

1. A commission was appointed to continue an intensive study of the basis of membership in Associations other than student, which is to report the results of its study in the form of a resolution to the National Board not later than a year prior to the next convention, this resolution to embody the following fundamental principles:
  - (a) A definitely expressed loyalty to our purpose with a test of membership which will insure the carrying out of this purpose.
  - (b) The safeguarding of the unity of the Association movement.
  - (c) The leading of young women into membership and service in the Christian Church.
  - (d) The maintaining of definite co-operation with the Church.
2. A resolution to endeavor to secure a more widespread study by local Associations of the social conditions of to-day and of the ways in which the principles of the social ideals of the churches can be promoted.
3. A resolution urging upon the leaders of the Association, volunteer and employed, in all departments, special study and experiment looking toward the development of a more articulate expression of religion among the different groups and of a technique of religious education which shall make such expression a natural and integral part of every phase of our program for girls.
4. A resolution in the light of our expressed purpose to be "an effective agency in the bringing in of the Kingdom of God," that it is our conviction that the further use of war as an instrument for the settlement of disputes should be abolished and that war between nations should be declared to be a public crime and should be outlawed.
5. A resolution to endorse the statement issued by the World's Committee of Young Women's Christian Associations regarding the relations between classes, nations and races, the text of which statement reads as follows:

"It (the World's Young Women's Christian Association) also calls all National Associations to promote Christian principles of social and international conduct by encouraging the development of a right public conscience such as shall strengthen all those forces which are working for the promotion of peace and better understanding between classes, nations and races; believing that the world social order can only be made Christian through individuals devoted to the single purpose of doing God's will, and that through obedience to the law of Christ there shall follow the extension of His Kingdom in which the principles of justice, love and the equal value of every human life shall apply to national and international as well as to personal relations."

Membership in and co-operation with the different committees and commissions of the Federal Council have been continued with increasing appreciation of the value of this co-operation on the part of the various divisions and departments of the National Board so represented.

MABEL CRATTY,  
*General Secretary.*

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

The report of THE COMMISSION ON APPROACH TO THE CHURCHES, authorized by the Detroit Convention in 1919 was presented to the Atlantic City Convention in 1922 and officially adopted. It is of such importance to the Churches that it is printed here, necessarily in abbreviated form. The full report can be had upon request.

E. T. COLTON,  
*Associate General Secretary.*

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### BASIC PRINCIPLES OF CO-OPERATION

#### I. The Supremacy of Christ

Jesus Christ is the Head of every man and of all movements and institutions that bear His name. All problems of relationship between individual men and between movements and institutions must find their solution in this common relationship to Him. The sole and governing purpose of all must be to express the mind of Christ, to build up His Body, which is the Church, and to hasten His Kingdom. . . .

#### II. The Primacy of the Church

It is not chiefly with the church in this high sense that we are to deal. Our problem is the problem of relations of local Young Men's Christian Associations to the local Christian congregations or parishes and of the General Agencies of the Associations to the organized denominations or communions. As without question we put in the foreground the supremacy of Christ and His Church and His Kingdom and the subordination to it of all agencies and organizations whatsoever, so also we desire to recognize the primacy of the local congregation and the denomination as the Church is expressed in them. This primacy has always been affirmed by the Association. . . .

This principle and its recognition require that the work of the Association should supplement the work of the Churches, or rather that it should be conceived as being a work of the Churches carried on by them through the Association, not as an official organization of the Churches, but as a free and trusted auxiliary agency. The activities of the Association should be so planned and conducted as "to maintain and strengthen the existing ties of men and boys and to promote relations to the Churches where none exist." They should

reinforce the Churches in realms where the Churches are not at work. In a word, the Young Men's Christian Association is a voluntary, interdenominational instrumentality through which the laymen, especially, of the Churches seek to do together in the name of Christ and for the sake of the Churches, a work, as laymen, for men and boys which the local congregations or the denominational communions cannot separately do so efficiently or may not be able to do at all. . . .

### III. Independence of Ecclesiastical Control

While the Association from its beginning has been independent of ecclesiastical control, it is recognized that for the motive of its organization, for its inspiring ideal of Christian manhood, and for its spiritual and material support it is indebted to the churches. Yet the Commission is convinced, in the light of past experience and of present conditions, that its mission can be most effectually accomplished by the maintenance of independence of ecclesiastical control both for the local association and the general movement.

### IV. The Adequacy of Relationship

Efficient work by the Churches and by the Association depends upon the existence and maintenance of adequate relationship. To successfully co-operate the Churches and the Association must know what to expect of each other.

a. The duty of the Churches in view of the purpose of Christ, of the Church's primacy, and of the autonomy of the Association is to sustain and counsel this specialized agency for work among men and boys. They should heartily respond to the requests of the Association for counsel in determining objectives and programs and in enlisting personnel and financial support. In this way and in this way alone can the inspiration of the achievements of the Association give the highest satisfaction and inspiration to the local churches, or to the national denomination.

b. The duty of the Association, in view of the purpose of Christ, of the primacy of the Church, and of its own autonomy is to promote its work among men and boys in respect to their physical, intellectual, social, and spiritual welfare in such manner as to lead them to become disciples of Christ, members of the Church, and stable in Christian character. Conflict for which the Association is responsible will seldom arise if the supremacy of Christ and the primacy of the Church are always remembered. . . .

c. To realize adequacy of relationship will at times require sacrifice both on the part of the Churches and of the Association. This will apply to the national organizations as well as

to the local. Since the most efficient work by the Churches and the Association depends upon the realization of adequate relationship, still more earnest heed should be given to the action of the Detroit Convention on the subject:

"That, in order to insure the more complete co-operation of the Association and the Churches in aims, in sympathy, and in work, it is recommended that each Association, each State Committee, and the International Committee shall, before projecting plans and work for the year, enter into counsel with representatives of the Churches."

### SPECIAL AREAS OF PARALLEL ACTIVITY

#### I. In Religious Work

No single line of evidence ran so uniformly through the hearings as the desire, even insistence, on the part of the Churches' representatives that the associations produce much larger tangible spiritual results. Clearly in proportion as this shall be realized will the confidence of the Churches be reposed in the Association. . . .

#### 1. CONSIDERATIONS FOR ASSOCIATIONS

By origin, history, profession, and major sources of support the associations are obligated to high spiritual productivity in the life of men and boys; and may never with complacency and good faith leave that duty unfilled to languish in the domain of good intention, formality, or feeble effort.

"The development of a comprehensive religious work program" in a community involves painstaking, forehanded elaboration of the association's part of the undertaking in conference with representatives of the churches whom the churches have chosen. Taking a matured program to the minister's meeting to be rubber-stamped, or omitting even that scant courtesy, is no longer a procedure to be tolerated. Such course is being displaced by the processes of full, mutual co-operation. . . .

The associations with few exceptions yield to the churches' right of way for Sunday services and may be depended on to adhere to this policy, arranging no group or mass meetings that conflict with the churches' programs. They also recognize the distinctive sacramental functions of the Churches and undertake nothing approaching these functions.

The religious teaching of the associations in the nature of their functions, as already described, will be found majoring on the practical, expressional aspects of Christianity rather than on the literary, doctrinal, and ecclesiastical. The wide range of religious thought and polity represented in the Association's constituency must prompt respect for all honest differences of theological and ecclesiastical position which are the inheritance of the co-operating bodies, and require far more

effort to understand and appreciate them than has yet been made. . . .

## 2. CONSIDERATIONS FOR CHURCHES

It is essential that the churches meet the association's approach for co-operation in its spiritual task heartily and constructively. Whenever the association's task is thus arrived at and undertaken co-operatively, it ought properly to be expected that the churches will encourage their members to invest in it of their time and money. . . .

The Commission finds that critical judgment is sometimes passed on the associations through the failure to recognize as such the Christian character-making processes of high value that are indigenous in departments not labelled religious but which nevertheless are presenting and exemplifying Christian truth with a persuasive fidelity that is steadily winning and holding allegiance to Christ and the Church. . . .

The Commission believes the churches should not ask or desire the associations to abandon all use of Sunday for religious meetings; at least, until thorough trial has been made to utilize in the community the facilities of the association and the forces of the churches in united effort to reach on this day the large number of men and boys now influenced little or not at all by either churches or association. . . .

## II. Among Students FINDINGS

a. The highest interest of the student while in school and his future usefulness require that on the one hand his interest in the Church and his own denomination shall be conserved, and on the other, that he acquire breadth of vision and interdenominational sympathy.

b. While in theory either an interdenominational agency, such as the Association, or a denominational agency alone, might meet the needs, experience tends to show that for the field as a whole both agencies are needed.

c. Interest in the local church cannot successfully be conserved without contact with a local church. Effort should therefore in all cases be made to associate the student while in school with some organized church, rather than to divorce him from it and absorb his interest in a purely student organization.

d. In coeducational institutions the problem of the men and of the women cannot wisely be treated in entire separation.

e. These facts make it necessary that there should be co-operation among the national officers of :

- (1) The Young Men's Christian Association.
- (2) The Young Women's Christian Association.
- (3) The several denominational boards.

and local co-operation among :

- (1) The Young Men's Christian Association.
- (2) The Young Women's Christian Association.
- (3) The authorities of the institution, and, when such exists, the department of Bible and Religious Education.
- (4) The representatives of the denominations in the institution.
- (5) The local churches.

f. This co-operation ought to extend to some and in many cases to all of the following :

- (1) Religious instruction, including Biblical and missionary.
- (2) Religious meetings and evangelism.
- (3) Discussions of topics vital to the student thinking.
- (4) Vocational guidance and recruiting.
- (5) Social and religious service.
- (6) Relationship to local churches.

g. Efficiency is far more important than standardization, spiritual results than uniformity. The governing purpose should be in each locality to face the whole task which demands accomplishment, to enlist all the available forces, and to co-ordinate their energy in the way most adapted to achieve the largest and best results. Since no type of organization has been developed which can be accepted as standard or as adapted to all situations, the best plan for any local situation must be worked out by the co-operation of the forces available in that situation and with frank and fearless experimentation in the forms of co-operation . . .

j. Experience supports the judgment that whatever form of cooperative organization is adopted the following objectives for which the effective Association stands should be kept in view and secured :

- (1) Creating a college consciousness favorable to vital and reasonable faith and utilizing it in religion in a way not unlike its utilization in social life, athletics, and other activities, and withal conserving the loyalty of the students to the Church.
- (2) Offering the fullest possible opportunities for the expression of undergraduate initiative and control.
- (3) Making possible in the most effective manner the influence of all Christian students on all the non-Christian and indifferent students.
- (4) Furnishing a natural meeting-place for all Christian members of the faculty of the institution for religious work with all the students.

- (5) Reaching most naturally and vitally those who come as students from other lands.
- (6) Affording the benefits which come from organic union with similar bodies of students in other institutions throughout the country and with the World's Student Christian Federation.
- (7) Representing a thoroughly interdenominational spirit, and training men of all denominations to work together.

### III. Among Boys

#### POINTS OF FRICTION AND MISUNDERSTANDING

a. There is misunderstanding and friction where the activities of boys in a Young Men's Christian Association building have tended to draw them away from the local church and its program. Such situations tend to develop when boys come as individuals to the membership of the Association and become engaged in a program not sufficiently related to the church's program and under leadership which is not intimately related to those churches and communities with which the boys should be associated.

b. There is disappointment on the part of some churches because the association has not turned more boys into their memberships.

c. In some communities there is disappointment on the part of association leaders because of the failure of the churches to hold boys that have been turned to them.

d. In some instances leaders of the churches feel that the fees of the association are such as to prevent boys from their churches from availing themselves of association privileges.

e. In too many communities there is a state of mutual indifference on the part of the churches and the association. They are working independently with institutional programs and policies, and without sufficient conference and consultation.

f. There is a growing feeling among specializing Sunday school workers, local and national, that the Young Men's Christian Association is overlapping into their field, and to some extent interfering with their plans for a program for both boys and girls by its emphasis on boys alone. The newly organized International Sunday School Council of Religious Education, constituted out of the former Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations and the International Sunday School Association presents the certainty either of greatly increasing friction or of lessening it, depending upon the wisdom with which the Association working relations thereto are mutually examined and dealt with, both in their local and national aspects. . . .

### PROGRESS TOWARD SOLUTION

The time has come when the Churches and the Young Men's Christian Association can achieve a much more effective relationship in the education of boys in Christian citizenship.

a. Leaders of the churches express deep interest in what is known as the church group membership plan, which is being developed in several associations. By this plan classes or groups of boys from a church utilize the equipment of the association in the process of carrying out their own church program. In this plan the association provides not only the equipment, but the leadership necessary in conducting the recreational and physical activities involved, together with close counsel and co-operation in the other phases of the program. The relationship of the individual boy to his church is stressed in this plan and the leadership of his own church goes with the boy in all of his activities. . . .

b. The church group camp plan has proved mutually advantageous to both the churches and the association. The same principles are involved in this as are involved in the group use of the association equipment.

c. The community plan of work inaugurated by the association almost uniformly contributes to good relationships with the churches. By this plan without additional association buildings the association assists the churches and other community institutions in a given area to meet the four-fold needs of men and boys; utilizing the buildings and equipment of churches, schools, and other community agencies. Where the community facilities are inadequate the association administers in co-operation with the churches such additional activities as are needed to give every boy in the community an opportunity to all-round development and induce him to take advantage of them.

d. More regular conference and consultation between Church and Association leaders seem to be essential. . . .

e. Trained leadership in the churches and in the Association, mutually sympathetic and primarily interested in Christianizing the boyhood of the community rather than in building up institutions, is essential to the most effective co-operation.

f. Where the churches utilize the Young Men's Christian Association to function as their interdenominational agency to work with natural groups, a sound condition exists. The work of the Association on behalf of the churches with high-school boys through the Hi-Y Movement and of employed boys through the Employed Boys' Brotherhood, are the best examples of this principle.

## CONCLUSIONS

The Commission recommends :

- a. That further experimentation in the church group membership plan in the Young Men's Christian Association be encouraged and the results, favorable and unfavorable, be brought to the attention of the churches and the associations.
- b. That the Churches encourage the Association to be dominantly and aggressively Christian in its influence in its work with boys.
- c. That the Churches encourage the Association to continue to function as an interdenominational agency with such natural groups as employed boys and high-school boys.
- d. That the Churches and the Young Men's Christian Association be urged to make available as soon as possible a joint co-operative four-fold program for work with boys. The Association stands ready to contribute its experience as embodied in the Christian Citizenship Training Program with any new undertaking that will secure a more effective and more united program for the work of the Churches with their boys.
- e. That the national leaders of the Churches and Association encourage adequate conference and consultation on the part of the leadership of the local churches and associations.
- f. That the Association give increasing attention to the reaching of unchurched boys to the end that such boys be eventually related to Christ and the Church; that the program of work in association buildings, summer camps, the Hi-Y Movement, the Employed Boys' Brotherhood, with grammar-school boys and other major phases of association boys' work, be restudied with this objective in view.

## FURTHER STEPS TOWARD PERFECTING RELATIONSHIPS

The Commission recognizes and would emphasize that the task of reaching measurably complete understanding and co-operation between the Young Men's Christian Association with its widely varied, extensive activities and the evangelical Churches is necessarily a process. Nevertheless, one result from the hearings conducted is increased confidence that such difficulties as exist will yield to reasonable attention. Another result is heightened conviction that the interests of the Kingdom require continuance of the process. The potential usefulness of Association experience, personnel, and equipment to the forces of evangelical Christianity has as yet been very partially explored and developed. . . .

Because of the desire and sense of need expressed in nearly every hearing by national leaders of the Churches for direct contact with Association representatives in respect to common tasks and activities the Commission recommends:

1. That the Convention authorize the International Committee to invite the judicatory or advisory body of each denomination or communion with which it has important relations to appoint a standing committee on the Young Men's Christian Association, or to designate one of its committees already in existence with which representatives of the International Committee will confer on matters of mutual concern to the two bodies.
2. That each of the same denominations or communions be asked to name one member of a general counselling commission with which the International Committee or its Executive Committee and Officers shall hold conference at least annually on such problems of relationship as are national in scope and pertain to all the Churches.



## **PART II**

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# **OFFICIAL RECORDS**

# **FOR 1922**



## THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE DIGEST OF MINUTES

In the following pages is presented a record of the more important sections of the minutes of the monthly meetings of the Administrative Committee. Matters of information and reports not calling for action are not included here.

January 13, 1922

VOTED:

1. That the name of the Commission on Negro Churches and Race Relations be changed to the Church and Race Relations.
2. That the Administrative Committee approve the election of Dr. George E. Haynes and Rev. W. W. Alexander as Secretaries of the Commission, and that the salary of Dr. Haynes be fixed by the Executive Committee of the Board of Finance, in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission.

VOTED: That the following letter be approved and forwarded to the Christian Churches of Germany, in accordance with action taken by the Executive Committee of the Council on December 16, 1921:

"To THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES OF GERMANY:

"Dear Brethren:

"The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in annual session assembled, December 16, 1921, by unanimous and hearty action, instructed the Administrative Committee to prepare a suitable communication to the Churches and Christians of Germany on behalf of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, expressing our desire for renewed friendship and co-operation in our common task."

"We desire to remind our churches and to express to you our grateful recognition of the great and abiding streams of faith and life that have flowed from the Churches of Germany into the development of Christianity, and which have enriched the Church and the world of humanity which the Church is called to serve.

"Not the least among the disastrous results of war is the disturbance of the moral and spiritual forces and relationships which are the most treasured possessions of mankind. But the world is in the hands of God, and we can now surely discern, through the dark clouds that still remain, the dawn of a new day and the beginning of a new epoch in the world order.

"In the creation of that new order, the Churches of all nations must find their way together, seeking their common Father in the light of the knowledge of His glory, revealed in the face of a common Master.

"Both divine justice and lasting peace for our common humanity must begin by the power of God and the spirit of Christ in the world, reconciling men unto Himself and thus reconciling them to one another, through the restoration of their relationship as children of the Father and their allegiance to His only Son.

"The world is coming to recognize the evil and wickedness of war, and the duty of developing a world-inclusive peace system which shall not only restrain, but remove the causes of war. Among these causes has been the subordination of those principles which govern Christian morality to the material interests of States and Nations, and it becomes the duty of the Christian Churches to create a public conscience that will resist the violation of Christian ethics by any State or Nation.

"In the earnest seeking of this end, we invite you to enter into hearty co-operation with us.

"We have followed with deep and prayerful interest the movement, represented in the recent Congress at Stuttgart, towards the organization of a common body, and the expression of a united mind and heart, on the part of churches free from all bonds and allegiance except those which bind them to a common Lord and Master. We trust that this may become for you the preparation, needed among all our churches, for a new reformation of spiritual forces to meet the immediate call of God and humanity to the Christian Church throughout the world.

"Let us together undertake our mission with a new confidence in God, a deeper faith in Christ, and a new and larger hope for humanity. The world's suffering should invoke and deepen mutual sympathy and compassion, and our chief concern should be to heal and to restore. Many things may need fuller consideration than is possible in this letter, but we may at least express to you our desire for the fullest fellowship and co-operation.

"We desire to join you thus, free from suspicion, from all vanity, rejoicing not in iniquity, but rejoicing in the truth, bearing all things, believing all things, hoping all things, enduring all things, forebearing one another in love, and letting all bitterness and wrath, all anger and clamor and evil speaking, with all malice be put away from us, bearing one another's burdens that so we may fulfill the law of Christ.

"Forgetting the things that are behind, let us together press on to the things that are before.

"It is in this spirit that the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America invites the Churches of Germany to full and unreserved fellowship, that with the Churches of Christ throughout the world, we may take counsel together, and mingle our prayers in no less a brotherhood than that to which we are summoned by our Lord and Master.

"To the furtherance of this end, it is our hope, with your approval and consent, to send to you, again in the near future, one or more of our brethren to bear to you, by personal witness, this expression of our faith and hope and love.

"Wishing you grace, mercy and peace,

"Faithfully yours,

"JOHN M. MOORE,

"Chairman, Administrative Committee  
and Acting President.

"F. W. BURNHAM,

"Chairman, Executive Committee.

"CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,

"General Secretary.

"SAMUEL McCREA CAVERT,

"General Secretary."

VOTED: That the following letter be sent to the League of Nations concerning the International Court of Justice, in accordance with the action of the Executive Committee of the Council on December 16, 1921:

"January 14, 1922.

"Sir Eric Drummond,  
"Secretary-General, League of Nations,  
"Geneva, Switzerland.

"Sir:

"At the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, its Administrative Committee was instructed to send to the League of Nations a communication expressing our satisfaction at their action in establishing the Permanent Court of International Justice and our prayer that their future action may be so guided as to promote the great cause of world peace which we all have at heart.

"We take great pleasure in reporting this action. This Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, expressing the repeated actions of our constituent bodies advocating the settlement of all international disputes by reason, law and conciliation rather than by war or threats of war, sees in the Permanent Court of International Justice (to convene at the Hague, January 30, 1922) not only the fruition and consummation of many decades of American discussions, plans and desires for international peace through justice based on law, but also the promise of a larger and truer righteousness and justice among the nations, a step forward in the establishment of the Kingdom of God among men. It believes this Court will promote the development of a well-considered body of international law and the substitution of reason, justice, mutual goodwill and universal law in place of the crude and savage methods of war or threats of war in maintaining even legitimate and vital national interests.

"We wish to assure you that the prayers of millions of American Christians will rise to God in Heaven that this new instrument of justice, goodwill and peace among men may be guided and richly blessed by Him and may be highly successful in achieving the high ideal of universal peace through justice to all based on law.

"We have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information and your files, a copy of a communication which we are addressing to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The original letter we are entrusting to the care of our fellow-citizen, Dr. John Bassett Moore, one of the judges of the Court, in order that he may deliver it to the Court on its organization.

"Respectfully and sincerely yours,

"JOHN H. FINLEY, Chairman.

"SIDNEY L. GULICK,  
"Secretary, Commission on International  
Justice and Goodwill.

"CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,  
"General Secretary, Federal Council of  
the Churches of Christ in America."

Dr. Gulick reported a conference with Hon. Elihu Root concerning the possibility of the participation of the United

States in the International Court of Justice and presented the following resolution:

**"The Permanent Court of International Justice"**

"The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America sees in the Permanent Court of International Justice (to convene at the Hague, January 30, 1922) not only the fruition and consummation of many decades of American discussions, plans and desires for international peace through justice based on law, but also the promise of a larger and truer righteousness and justice among the nations, a step forward in the establishment of the Kingdom of God among men. It believes this Court will promote the development of a well-considered body of international law and the substitution of reason, justice, mutual goodwill and universal law in place of the crude and savage methods of war or threats of war in maintaining even legitimate and vital national interests.

"It understands, through the careful inquiry of its Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, that participation in the Court is open to any nation mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations.

"It is informed that forty-five states have already become members and supporters of the Court, of which eighteen nations have indicated their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Court as 'obligatory in any or all of the four legal categories enumerated.'

"Moreover, among the members of the International Committee which framed the plan creating the Permanent Court of International Justice was our own distinguished citizen, Hon. Elihu Root, and among the eleven judges chosen to constitute the first Court is another distinguished citizen, Dr. John Bassett Moore.

"Therefore:

*"Resolved:* That this Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, expressing the repeated action of our constituent bodies in behalf of this method of settling international disputes, earnestly requests President Harding, Secretary of State Hughes and the Senate to take into consideration the importance of such action as may be necessary to enable the United States to become a party to and supporter of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

*"Resolved:* That this resolution be presented in person to President Harding and Secretary Hughes by suitable representatives of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America."

VOTED: That the resolution be adopted.

VOTED: That the Chairman of the Administrative Committee be authorized to appoint a small sub-committee to report to a future meeting of the Administrative Committee what steps should be taken for future work along lines of the Committee on the War and Religious Outlook, as recommended by the Executive Committee of the Council at the Chicago meeting.

The Chairman appointed: Mrs. F. S. Bennett, Rev. William Adams Brown, Miss Mabel Cratty, Rev. Frank Mason North, Dr. John R. Mott, Dean Howard C. Robbins, Rev. S. M. Cavert.

On recommendation of the Commission on the Church and Social Service,

VOTED: That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chairman of the Administrative Committee, of which he shall be a member, to confer with the persons interested in holding a national conference on Christianity and Social Questions, and with representatives of other organizations, if so desired, as to whether it is advisable for the Federal Council to bear any responsibility in calling the conference; and to report any recommendations to a future meeting of the Administrative Committee.

The Chairman appointed: Rev. William Adams Brown, Chairman; Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Carl E. Milliken, Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, Rev. John M. Moore.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee appoint a small committee to cooperate with a similar committee appointed by the Home Missions Council, to investigate the advisability of any action urging early evacuation of the American forces in Haiti and Santo Domingo, to report to the Administrative Committee.

The Chairman named: Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Rev. A. R. Gray, Dr. George E. Haynes.

VOTED: That Rev. Nehemiah Boynton be appointed a Friendly Visitor for the Federal Council to bear to the churches in the Far East a message from the Council.

### February 10, 1922

VOTED: That Dr. Moore, Dr. Miller and Dr. Lord be reelected Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Recording Secretary, respectively, of the Administrative Committee for the year 1922.

Dr. Gulick reported for the Committee on Haiti, and his report was supplemented by statements from Rev. George R. Hovey, Secretary for Education of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and Rev. Arthur R. Gray, of the Department of Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, both of whom had been in Haiti.

VOTED: That the report be accepted and that the following resolution, recommended by the Committee, be adopted:

*Resolved:* That the joint "Committee of Nine on American Responsibility in Haiti and Santo Domingo" representing the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council, the Home Missions Council and the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America, be authorized (if representatives of the other two bodies concur) to send a statement to the following general effect to the Senate Special Committee "to inquire into the occupation and administration of the territories of the Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic;"

"1. We believe that moral and Christian consideration should hold the dominant place in the determination of our relations to the Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

"2. We are deeply concerned because citizens of the United States have given occasion for the criticism of American justice and considerateness in our treatment of that land.

"3. We do not express any opinion in regard to details of American policy toward those Republics in view of the close and complicated relations between us and the two countries, and in view of the inevitable responsibility that the larger and more privileged nation has for helping its weaker neighbors.

"4. We desire to state to the Special Committee of the Senate that the Christians of America are watching the attitude of our Government toward those Republics with deep concern, feeling that the fair name of America, her high traditions and her Christian treatment of neighbors are at stake.

"5. We believe that your Committee desires to place our relations with those Republics on the highest plane, and we wish to assure you that the great body of American Christians will support the Committee in its proposal to transfer American authority in the Republic from a military to a civil basis, and in recommending a constructive and conciliatory program of helpfulness to the establishment of justice, considerateness and goodwill as the pre-eminent factors in our treatment of the peoples of Haiti and Santo Domingo.

"6. We also hope that effective steps may soon be taken by the American Government to enter upon such administrative measures as will lead to the development of the people in capacity for self-government and to the restoration to them as soon as may be practicable of complete administrative independence."

Dr. Macfarland offered the following report for the committee on conference with Judge Gary, which was adopted after amendment as follows, and a copy directed to be sent to Judge Gary:

"The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Administrative Committee to confer with Judge Elbert H. Gary relative to a document published by his order, written by Clayton L. Patterson and relating to the Steel Strike Inquiry, report as follows:

"1. The document, so far as its references to the Federal Council are concerned, is in large part inaccurate, misleading, and untrue. It betrays lack of adequate knowledge of the Federal Council, its constitution, methods and relationships. The writer had relied upon sources of information which were entirely unreliable and had never, in its preparation, sought information from any of the officials or responsible members of the Council.

"2. Its statements regarding the personnel of the Council are of the same nature, and in addition are both reckless and false.

"3. Dr. Macfarland had already, by correspondence, and in personal conference, called Mr. Gary's attention to these matters, and he had had them under consideration for some time.

"4. Your Committee met Judge Gary and three of his associates in the Steel Industry on December 7th, 1921.

"We were courteously and cordially received and spent about three hours in Conference. We went over the items in detail, substantiating in every case the statements which Dr. Macfarland had submitted to him in writing, and in addition we corrected still other false statements and impressions.

"Mr. Gary stated that the corporation printed the report primarily to become part of its own record for the information of its own officials, and that it had not had promiscuous distribution.

"Mr. Gary presented further statements from the writer of the document, giving his sources of information, which made it clear to us that he had written without any serious effort to verify his statements.

"Mr. Gary stated that he himself had made no effort to ascertain whether or not the statements were correct. He had, before ordering it printed, submitted the document to a lawyer.

"Attention was called to the fact that the statements in the document appeared to be phrased so that they would do the utmost damage with immunity to those responsible for making them, so far as any technical libel is concerned.

"5. Judge Gary frankly admitted that he had been under misunderstanding in the whole matter and appeared to us to be somewhat embarrassed and hesitant in dealing with us.

"He gave us to understand that the document had been distributed to a very few persons, and that none had been distributed after its unreliability had been called to his attention by Dr. Macfarland.

"Judge Gary and his associates gave prolonged consideration to the matter, and Mr. Gary intimated that he should be glad to know more about the constitution and work of the Federal Council, with which he was evidently, to a surprising degree, unacquainted.

"In closing the interview we made it clear that we should await a statement from him which we might report to the Administrative Committee. A letter to him has since requested this, but has received neither acknowledgment nor answer. A letter to one of Mr. Gary's associates, Mr. James Farrell, requesting an interview, has also remained unanswered.

"6. We do not advise any legal action, although we are informed that there are good grounds for it. We advise against it, first, on general principles, because we do not believe in it as a method. Moreover, while great injury appears to have been intended, it is evident, that while this document has caused a considerable loss of income from certain particular sources it has not been taken seriously by the constituent churches of the Council, and in that direction has done no harm.

"In behalf of Judge Gary and his associates we ought to say that we do not believe they would have countenanced the issuance of such a document had they been at all acquainted with the issues and the facts.

"We suggest that your committee be authorized to convey full information regarding this matter to the officials of the Bureau of Labor, National Association of Sheet and Tin Plate Manufacturers, 421 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., whose Secretary, Clayton L. Patterson, prepared the document in question.

"Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN M. MOORE  
FRANK MASON NORTH  
JOHN W. LANGDALE  
ALBERT G. LAWSON"

Dr. Macfarland reported that on behalf of the Administrative Committee the President had been requested to open the

closing session of the Conference on Limitation of Armament with prayer, and that Dr. Abernathy had offered prayer.

VOTED: To approve the action taken on behalf of the Administrative Committee and to express confidence and approval in the work of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.

Dr. Macfarland presented Rev. K. Tsunashima, pastor of the Bancho Church, Tokyo, Japan, who, with Dr. Kozaki, previously received at a meeting of the Administrative Committee, had represented the Federation of Churches of Japan at the Conference in Washington.

Mr. Tsunashima addressed the Committee.

VOTED: To express approval of the following arrangement, recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the Secretarial Council held on February 9:

"The General Secretary reported that on Wednesday, February 8, Dr. Gulick and Dr. Macfarland met with Dr. Merrill and Dr. Lynch of the Church Peace Union relative to the matter of the proposed approaches on the part of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of \$35,000 a year, and also similar procedure on the part of the Church Peace Union to secure funds through increased endowment from the Carnegie Corporation, and that the understanding took place at this conference that the Federal Council's Commission would not make a separate application for a grant to the Carnegie Corporation but would request its Chairman, Dr. Finley, to co-operate with the Trustees of the Church Peace Union in the effort to secure an additional endowment for the Church Peace Union on the understanding that Dr. Merrill would request the Church Peace Union to make substantial provision out of the revenue of the Church Peace Union for the work of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill."

VOTED: To refer the request from the Second Colored Baptist Church of Columbus for a colored evangelist, to give special attention to colored churches, to the Commission on Evangelism and Life Service for such action as is possible in view of its resources.

VOTED: To approve the action of the Commission on Evangelism in issuing the Topics for the Easter Week of Prayer, leaving all details to the Commission itself.

VOTED: To authorize the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, through its officers, to convey the following resolution on the Armenian question to President Harding:

*"Resolved:* That the proposal made in the cablegram received from prominent American citizens in Constantinople urging that pressure be brought on the American Administration to participate in the treaty with Turkey be referred to the Officers of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, with instructions to convey to

President Harding and Secretary Hughes the following action of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council taken on December 16, 1921:

'In view of the tragic conditions of Armenian and Greek Christians under cruel and murderous rulers, and of numerous appeals to America for political protection and philanthropic help; and in view of the proposal in Congress that President Harding take up with Great Britain, France and Italy the question of dealing effectively with the Turkish maltreatment of Christian subjects,

'We urge the churches of America to exert every possible influence: To secure immediate active measures by our government for the protection of Christians under Turkish rule.'

"And to express the earnest hope that it may be possible for America to be represented in the negotiations for the new treaty with Turkey."

The following minute on the death of Rev. John Henry Brandow was presented for Dr. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Committee to prepare the minute, and was approved, and copies authorized to be sent to the family of Dr. Brandow and to the officers of the Reformed Church in America:

"The Administrative Committee, having received the announcement of the death on October 14, 1921, of Rev. John Henry Brandow, for approximately a decade a member of the Federal Council as a representative of the Reformed Church in America, and for some time a member of the Commission on the Church and Country Life, resolves to enter upon the records of the Federal Council a minute of respect for a life well spent and of appreciation of service rendered in the field which the Council serves.

"While Mr. Brandow's pastorates have naturally been largely in the Communion of his ancestors and of his own early associations, during a third of his active pastoral life he served a church of another denomination. Mr. Brandow was always interested in a practical way in movements looking to the extension of the Kingdom of Christ, both in this land and in foreign fields, but during the last and more mature years of his life, he gave still more definite evidence of this zeal in building up the solitary and in strengthening the weak places by accepting a Synodical responsibility for his denomination. Exercising a supervision over a wide area, including many weak rural churches, he constantly sought to unite weak churches where more had been established by different denominations than a community needed or would support. His counsels were characterized by a broad-mindedness not so much concerned with the particular denominational resultant as with the effect upon the community of a stronger church life whatever the denominational affiliation might be.

"Mr. Brandow was deeply sensitive to the need of a larger supply for the Christian ministry, and was long a member of the Governing Board of the Theological Seminary of his denomination. His historical studies carried him into the field of secular as well as of religious history which resulted in his authorship of a book and several monographs upon important events in our revolution era.

"In these various ways Mr. Brandow has made a worthy contribution to the religious life of our country, to which the Federal Council is moved to bear its grateful and appreciative testimony."

**March 10, 1922**

It was reported that the Executive Committee of the United Lutheran Church had appointed members to serve on the Washington Committee of the Federal Council, the Commissions on Christian Education, International Justice and Goodwill, and that members are also serving on the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe through arrangements made with the National Lutheran Council and that Dr. Knubel had requested that Rev. Augustus Steimle be appointed in his place as a member at large on the Administrative Committee.

**VOTED:** That Rev. Augustus Steimle be elected to take the place of Dr. Knubel as a member at large of the Administrative Committee.

The following letter from the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice was received, together with a statement from Sir Eric Drummond, the Secretary of the League of Nations, that the action of the Federal Council had been sent to all fifty-one of the nations in the League:

"Permanent Court of International Justice,  
"The Hague.

"February 22nd, 1922.

"Sir:

"On behalf of the Permanent Court of International Justice, of which I have the honour to be President, I beg to tender to the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America the Court's most sincere thanks for your letter of January 6th, conveyed to the Court by one of its members, Judge John Bassett Moore.

"The Court greatly appreciates the sentiments of goodwill and high hope expressed in your letter and it is much gratified that the archives of the Court should thus be able to register, from the outset, the friendship and confidence of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"MR. JOHN H. FINLEY,

"Chairman of the Federal Council of  
the Churches of Christ in America  
New York."

"LODER,  
"President.

It was announced, Sunday, March 12, a meeting to further disarmament will be held in Washington under the auspices of the Federal Council and the World Alliance, with Bishop McDowell presiding and Dr. Finley, Senator Willis and President MacCracken making addresses, the Fisk Jubilee Singers also taking part in the program.

The Chairman read the following letter received from Rev. R. H. Crossfield, Secretary of the Board of Finance:

"March 1, 1922.

"REV. JOHN M. MOORE,

"*Acting President and Chairman Administrative Committee  
Federal Council of Churches of Christ  
Brooklyn, New York.*

"My dear Dr. Moore:

"Since I have decided to reenter the field of education, to which a large part of my life has been devoted, I am placing in your hands my resignation as a Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, to take effect May 1, 1922.

"Allow me to express to you personally my great indebtedness for your uniform courtesy and helpfulness. Also, convey to the members of the Administrative Committee, under whose appointment I am serving, sincerest appreciation of their co-operation, with the assurance that I shall continue to have a very great interest in the work of the Federal Council, and shall be glad to serve it whenever possible.

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) "R. H. CROSSFIELD."

"VOTED: That the resignation of Dr. Crossfield be accepted with regret, and that the appreciation of the Administrative Committee for the services he has rendered be conveyed to Dr. Crossfield.

After discussion, the resolutions, presented by the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, were adopted as follows:

RESOLVED: That the Administrative Committee hereby approves of the proposal of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill for a Mission representing the Churches to be sent as Friendly Visitors to Mexico, and that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to confer with other religious bodies interested in the matter; to define the scope of the work of the Mission; to nominate the members; to draft the Message; and report, if practicable, to the next meeting of the Administrative Committee.

The Chairman appointed: Dr. John H. Finley, Rev. William I. Haven, Rev. Sidney L. Gulick.

RESOLVED: In view of the honorable relations which the American Government had for many years to the international movement for the restriction of the opium trade to legitimate medicinal purposes, and

In view of the near approach of the date for the convening in Geneva of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium, upon which as yet the United States has no representative,

1. That the Administrative Committee hereby approves the action taken by the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill in regard to the judgment that the United States should be adequately represented on all international commissions and committees dealing with humanitarian questions.

2. That it learns with interest of the second meeting of the International Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium soon to convene in Geneva, Switzerland.

3. That the Officers of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill be requested on behalf of the Administrative Committee to express to Secretary Hughes its earnest hope that the United States may be represented at this meeting in such ways as may be found practicable by the Administration, and may co-operate fully with the other nations in the complete control of the opium traffic.

**RESOLVED:** In view of the facts presented by the Secretary of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill relative to the working of the present 3 per cent. immigration restriction law, whereby hardship amounting to inhumanity is unavoidably inflicted on many immigrants coming to the United States, and

In view of the passage by the House (H.J. Res. 268) of a Bill to extend this emergency law for another year without providing for much needed modifications in the interest of humanity,

1. That, in the judgment of the Administrative Committee, whatever restriction of immigration Congress may think it desirable to enact, adequate provision should be made for the embodiment of the principles of humanity both in the law itself and also in its administration.

2. That the Secretary of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill be requested to present the foregoing Resolutions to the Senate Committee on Immigration, to the Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, to the Secretary of Labor, and to any other persons whose help may be needed in securing effective legislation, and to present to them such concrete suggestions as he may deem wise concerning ways in which our immigration legislation could be made to conform more fully to our humane ideals.

**VOTED:** That the Administrative Committee expresses herewith its approval of the following resolutions, framed by careful students of the Armenian situation, and authorizes the Secretary of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill to convey them to Hon. Stephen G. Porter, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs:

*Whereas* the Armenians and other Christian peoples of Turkey continue in their evil plight and the refugees are unable to return to their homes; and

*Whereas* the evacuation of Cilicia, already begun, has brought calamity to the Christian population there; and

*Whereas* the humanitarian sentiment of the people of the United States is strongly enlisted in behalf of these Christian populations, for whom American relief has been generously given; therefore be it

*Resolved:* That the President be requested to express to the de facto Government at Angora the moral protest of the United States against the persecution of the Armenians and other Christian peoples; and be it further

*Resolved:* That the President be requested, if not incompatible with public interest, to take up with Great Britain, France, and Italy the question of calling a conference for the purpose of considering methods by which the Armenians may be given an opportunity to establish themselves as a nation.

Relative to the proposed Mission to Russia, to be headed by Bishop Brent, if permission from the Russian Government can be secured:

VOTED: That we approve including Dr. John H. Finley and Mr. Conger Goodyear as members of the Mission, provided proper arrangements for the Mission can be made.

VOTED: That in view of the fundamental importance of education, the Administrative Committee urges the creation of a national department of education, the head of which shall be a member of the President's Cabinet, with a view to securing for education a recognition from the Federal Government commensurate with its significance for our national life, at the same time preserving to the several states the full control of educational administration within their borders.

The following statement and resolution concerning a proposed national conference on the relation of Christianity to social questions, to be held in 1923 or 1924, was adopted:

"The purpose of the conference is to provide for thorough examination and study of the meaning of Christianity for human relationships, with especial attention to industry, citizenship and race relations in the United States, and the function of the Church in Social and civic affairs.

"The spirit of the conference shall be one of open-minded search for the truth, of freedom from propaganda for any special opinions and of devotion to the one task of securing a fuller understanding of the mind of Christ and the significance of His teaching for the social life of America.

"The work of the conference shall be limited to research, study and discussion, with no administrative responsibilities other than those connected with the conference itself, and shall supplement, and not duplicate, the important work now being carried on by the churches and Christian organizations.

"The responsibility for the conference, including organization and agenda, shall be entrusted to a national committee of not fewer than one hundred Christian men and women,—especially those who have had experience in the fields to be studied, as employers or employees, economists, sociologists, ministers and other leaders in public life,—selected in such a way as to secure representation of various points of view and experience.

*Resolved:* That the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America approves the holding of such a conference and hereby appoints a small group of persons who are requested to create, after careful consideration, the national committee, of which they shall themselves be members, and to convene it as soon as possible, with the understanding that the national com-

mittee shall be wholly free in planning for the conference and that the Federal Council assumes no responsibility for its findings or for its financial support."

The Chairman asked the approval of the following as members of this committee:

Rev. William Adams Brown, <i>Convener</i>	
Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy	Kirby Page
Rev. Rolvix Harlan	Miss Florence Simms
Harold A. Hatch	Rev. William Austin Smith
Rev. Arthur E. Holt	Mrs. Robert E. Speer
Rev. John McDowell	Rev. Alva W. Taylor
Rev. William P. Merrill	Rev. Worth M. Tippy
Prof. J. W. Nixon	Rev. Harry F. Ward

VOTED: That the Committee named by the Chairman be approved.

VOTED: To accept the following statement prepared by the Joint Committee of Nine of the Federal Council, the Home Missions Council and the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America, on American Responsibilities in Haiti and Santo Domingo and presented to the Senate Special Committee to inquire into the Occupation and Administration of the Territories of the Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

The Joint Committee of the organizations here represented, after careful review of the facts and of the situation in Haiti and Santo Domingo, have reached the following conclusions:

1. We believe that moral and humanitarian considerations rather than purely political and financial should hold the dominant place in the determination of our relations to the Republic of Haiti and to the Dominican Republic.

2. We are deeply concerned because, as is generally admitted, citizens of the United States have given occasion for the criticism of American justice and considerateness in the treatment of the people of these two countries.

3. We desire to state to the Special Committee of the Senate that we believe the Christians of America are watching the attitude of our Government towards those Republics with deep concern, feeling that the fair name of America, her high traditions and her treatment of neighbors are involved.

4. We wish to assure your Committee that we are convinced the great body of American Christians will support it in the proposals to recommend a constructive and conciliatory program to establish justice and goodwill as the preeminent factors in our treatment of the peoples of Haiti and Santo Domingo.

5. We strongly urge in regard to Haiti:

a. That effective steps be taken at once by our Government to insure that the relation between Haiti and this country be based upon the free consent of a properly constituted government of the smaller nation, and upon an agreement which defines what the stronger nation may and may not do toward giving needed help in stabilizing their Government.

b. That our American government, in co-operation with the properly constituted government of Haiti, enter upon such administrative measures as will lead to the strengthening of finances, the improvement of sanitation, public health and public works, the promotion of education and the development of the people and their government.

c. That complete administrative independence be re-established to them just as soon as possible.

d. And that this general policy be immediately avowed.

(Signed) SIDNEY L. GULICK, A. R. GRAY, GEORGE E. HAYNES,  
*For the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ  
in America.*

(MRS.) F. S. BENNETT, D. D. FORSYTH, GEORGE E.  
HOVEY,

*For the Home Missions Council.*

L. C. BARNES, A. E. KEIGWIN, S. G. INMAN.

*For the Committee on Cooperation in Latin  
America.*

### Wednesday, April 12, 1922

VOTED: That the Chairman appoint a Committee of which he shall be a member to give special attention to the advisability of a Religious Exhibit at the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial to be held in 1926, and report plans to a future meeting of the Administrative Committee.

The Chairman appointed: Rev. Rufus W. Miller, F. P. Turner, Rev. A. W. Anthony, Dr. Robert L. Kelly, Rev. John A. Marquis, Rev. Ezra S. Tipple, Rev. John M. Moore.

VOTED: (1) That the Administrative Committee rejoices in the excellent work carried on by the National Council for Limitation of Armament, the General Committee for Limitation of Armament, and other groups which co-operated in helping to make the Washington Conference a success and in promoting the ratification of the Treaties drafted by the Conference.

VOTED: (2) That in the judgment of the Administrative Committee it is desirable that the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill should continue with unabated vigor its campaign of education for a Warless World. We believe that its largest effectiveness will be secured by clearly maintaining the distinctive character of the Commission as directly representative of the Churches. At the same time the Commission may well co-operate informally with other groups and organizations seeking the same ends, without, however, assuming relations of official affiliation or of responsibility for their programs or utterances.

After discussion of the present Armenian situation,

VOTED: (1) That the Administrative Committee author-

izes the officers of the Council and of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill to sign on behalf of the Council the following statement and appeal to "All American Citizens" prepared by the Executive Committee of the Near East Relief on behalf of the Armenian people.

"We call your attention to the following significant facts:

"First: The Armenians were one of the Allies in the late war, and fought for its ideals.

"Second: In consequence of their loyalty, they suffered untold persecutions, almost to the verge of annihilation.

"Third: The Allies as well as our own country pledged them a safe area for themselves and their children, and they have a right to expect nothing less.

"Fourth: The American public has given millions of dollars to save the remnant of this shattered race, in confidence that they will be given a protected home.

"Fifth: This remarkable response to a nation's need will be lost if these promises are not fulfilled.

"Sixth: The Allied Powers are preparing a Treaty with the Turkish Nationalists which threatens to return the Armenians to unrestricted Turkish control.

"Seventh: Responsibility for protecting the Armenians has been referred to the League of Nations.

"Eighth: America cannot deny her responsibility upon the ground of non-membership in the League. Our vast relief contributions—the cause of humanity—and our own moral welfare, demand not expressions of sympathy, but action."

VOTED: (2) That the Commission be authorized to send this appeal widely to the pastors and churches of our Constituent Bodies with a suitable covering letter, urging them to make the Armenian question a matter of special study and prayer on the part of their congregations.

VOTED: (3) That the Chairman appoint a Committee of Five to prepare and present to President Harding and Secretary Hughes a suitable Memorial along the lines of the above mentioned appeal.

The Chairman appointed: Dr. John H. Finley, Charles V. Vickrey, Rev. Stanley White, Rev. Frank Mason North, Rev. John A. Marquis.

In response to an overture from the Seattle Federation of Churches,

VOTED: That the Chairman appoint a Committee of Five, of which he shall be a member, to prepare a statement on the growing responsibility of the press for promoting international understanding and goodwill by articles and news items based on carefully verified fact and truth, to be sent to editors of

newspapers and released to the press for general publicity, with a view to instituting a movement for the cultivation of an intelligent and well-balanced public opinion free from provincial prejudices and tendencies to international discord.

The Chairman appointed: Rev. William I. Haven, F. P. Turner, Dr. John H. Finley, Rev. Howard B. Grose, Rev. John M. Moore.

Dr. Gulick reported for the Committee on a Mission to Mexico that the Committee recommended deferring action on the proposed Mission but approved a preliminary inquiry as to the desirability of a Mission from the Mexican point of view by two representatives, involving a visit to Mexico if necessary; and that in compliance with the action of the Committee, Dr. Macfarland and Dr. Henry Goddard Leach are now in Mexico.

VOTED: That the Committee express to Dr. Crossfield its great appreciation of the services he has rendered during the past year, in the face of the difficult financial problems which have confronted the Council; and its best wishes for his highest success in the new work which he is about to enter.

**Friday, May 12, 1922**

Mr. Johnson stated that Dr. Guild had called the attention of the office of the Commission on the Church and Social Service to a number of documents setting forth matters of serious controversy in and concerning the Canal Zone which are of social significance. In particular, the following representations have been made:

"1. The special investigation commission appointed by the Secretary of War recommended the discontinuance of sanitary measures which have hitherto been highly successful, until the malaria rate for the Zone should equal the rate prevailing in twenty large cities of the United States. It is feared that the discontinuance of sanitary measures and precautions will result in a great deterioration of health conditions.

"2. Social hygienic conditions are represented to be very serious and to be the occasion of an alarming extent of venereal disease and moral corruption.

"3. A labor controversy has been precipitated by certain rules that have been promulgated having to do with conditions of work, recognition of labor unions, and with the differential that has hitherto been accorded to Canal Zone laborers in the employ of the Government as against the prevailing rates in this country. It seems that the open shop advocates have influenced very considerably the policy of the Government.

"These and other representations made by employees of the Zone seem to call for very careful and serious consideration.

"The office of the Commission on the Church and Social Service recommends that the Administrative Committee of the Federal Coun-

cil appoint a committee consisting of the Executive Secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, one of the Denominational Secretaries for Social Service, Dr. Guild and two members of the Administrative Committee to make a careful investigation of the matters here presented and to take them up in an appropriate manner with the Federal Government."

VOTED: That the report and recommendations presented be approved.

The Chairman appointed: In addition to Dr. Guild and Dr. Tippy, Mr. John M. Glenn, Rev. S. G. Inman, and Rev. John McDowell.

VOTED: That the Chairman of the Committee be authorized to appoint a special committee, of which he shall be a member, to proceed as quickly as feasible to secure, if possible, a modification of the existing articles of incorporation, in order to make it more clear that the constituent bodies of the Council are not liable for its financial obligations, beyond the amounts appropriated by those bodies.

The committee was appointed as follows: Rev. John M. Moore, Rev. John A. Marquis, Rev. Finis S. Idleman, Rev. Ezra S. Tipple, Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony.

Dr. Macfarland presented Rev. Frederick W. Norwood, of the City Temple, London, who addressed the Committee.

With regard to the proposed Mission to Russia, Dr. Gulick reported that a cablegram from Moscow received May 10th reported the adverse decision of the Soviet Government, which brings to an end the plan originally made.

Dr. Macfarland read the following reply from the President of the German Evangelical Committee to the message of the Federal Council to the German Churches:

"Berlin-Charlottenburg,  
April 18, 1922.

"My dear Dr. Macfarland:

"Professor Deissmann was kind enough to present to me personally the message of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, of the date of February 21st, 1922. I hereby respectfully acknowledge to you the receipt of the same. If I confine myself simply to expressing my great joy over the fraternal message, this has a particular reason, namely, that I should like to wait for a little while before I formally transmit the document to the German Evangelical Committee. For Ascension Day of this year, the union of German Evangelical Churches is planned to take place, following a solemn service in the Royal Chapel at Wittenberg. Immediately following, there will be a session of the German Evangelical Committee, and it seems to me of sufficient importance to warrant the delay, if the Evangelical Committee, then, in its new capacity as duly recog-

nized representative of the German Evangelical Church Federation, sends to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America its official answer and greeting.

"With hearty blessings,

"Yours faithfully,

(Signed) "DR. MOELLER,

*"President of the Evangelical Church  
Council in Berlin; Chairman, German  
Evangelical Committee."*

Dr. Macfarland reported that the Tercentenary of the Walloon-Huguenot settlement in the four middle states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and New York will take place in 1923 and suggested that suitable observance of this anniversary be recommended to the constituent bodies for whatever action they may choose.

VOTED: To accept the report.

Friday, June 9, 1922

Dr. Macfarland presented to the Committee, Herr Karl Fuechtner and Herr Hans Giebner of Austria who are in this country to secure help for certain Protestant institutions, and to co-operate with whom the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies appointed a committee of which Dr. Chamberlain is chairman.

Dr. Speer, at the request of the Chairman, addressed the Committee, dwelling especially on the appalling needs in the Near East. While there he had opportunity for conference with church leaders, among them the Armenian Patriarch at Etchmiadzin, head of the Gregorian Church, and Meletios, head of the Greek Church, at Phanar, and expressed to them the deep sympathy of the Churches of America.

VOTED: To approve the following recommendations of the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe:

a. That a communication be sent to the constituent bodies requesting them to meet and make payments of the apportionments for the Commission.

b. That the Chairman, Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Rev. Frederick Lynch and the General Secretary, ex officio, should be appointed to attend the general conference of the European Church Bodies to be held in Copenhagen, August 11, and that the Chairman and Secretary of the Commission should be empowered to appoint additional delegates to the total number of five, in addition to the General Secretary, ex officio.

c. That the General Secretary be authorized to represent the Commission in conference with various European Church Bodies in reference to the proposed Conference in Copenhagen, during the summer, so far as may be possible.

d. That Rev. William I. Chamberlain be authorized to form a committee to confer with Rev. Hans Giebner and Mr. Karl Fuechtner,

representing the Board of Help for Christian Young People in Austria, and formulate ways and means of securing help for their endeavors to save the Protestant institutions of Austria.

e. That the Chairman and Secretary be given authority to set up a small committee consisting of Rev. Frank Mason North, Chairman, Rev. A. E. Cory, C. V. Hibbard and F. P. Turner, to inform themselves and the Commission concerning the conditions of Church bodies in Russia with whom we have association and fellowship, and the situation among the people there as it is related to the Church problem.

VOTED: To receive and insert in the minutes translations of messages from the Executive Committee of the Evangelical Free Churches of Germany, and the Chairman of the Evangelical Moravian Church in Germany:

VOTED: To refer to the officers of the Council, with power, the question of sending a protest to the Government of Russia on the imprisonment of the Patriarch of the Russian Church.

VOTED: To request Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, together with other friendly visitors approved by the officers of the Administrative Committee, to make an inquiry on behalf of the Federal Council relative to the condition of religious minorities in Transylvania, authorizing him to state, as opportunity offers, the principles that the Federal Council has already set forth on the whole question of religious minorities, and to empower him to make such further inquiries as may seem wise.

VOTED: To refer the pronouncement of the Consistory of the National Protestant Church of Geneva on the present world situation to the officers of the Committee, instructing them to make a cordial response.

VOTED: To refer the question of sending a representative Commission from the Federal Council to the Near East to secure reliable facts regarding the persecution of Christian minorities to the officers of the Council, in conference with the Armenia America Society and the Near East Relief, with power to act if deemed advisable.

The recent mission of inquiry to Mexico presented its report.

VOTED: To receive the report and to refer it to the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.

VOTED: To refer to Hon. Carl E. Milliken consideration of the question of the prevention of smuggling liquor from Canada into the United States.

July 14, 1922

VOTED: That the response from the German Evangelical Church Federation be received with appreciation and inserted in the Minutes.

After an introduction by Dr. Macfarland, Dr. Speer presented to the Committee His Excellency, Dr. George Michaelis, ex-Chancellor of Germany and President of the German Student Christian Union, who addressed the Committee,

Dr. Speer then introduced Professor Karl Heim, of the University of Wurtemberg, who also spoke briefly.

Dr. Speer responded to the words of the two German brethren, stating on behalf of the Council that the Churches of America welcome the co-operation of the German Churches in our common Christian task in building the Kingdom of Christ on the earth.

After hearing the report of the Special Committee appointed on sending a Mission to Christian Churches in the Near East.

VOTED: That the matter of a Mission to the Christian Churches of the Near East be referred to a committee to be appointed by the Chairman, to prepare plans and report to the next meeting of the Administrative Committee.

The Chairman appointed Rev. Stanley White, Rev. James L. Barton, Dr. John H. Finley and Rev. Samuel M. Cavert to act as the committee.

On the recommendation of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains,

VOTED: That the General Secretary, Dr. Macfarland, be requested while in Europe this summer to go as a special messenger from the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains and the Administrative Committee, to present a message to the American Chaplains at Coblenz and the Chaplains in Charge of the American Cemeteries in France.

VOTED: To adopt the following resolutions presented by the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill:

*Resolved:* That the Chairman and Secretary of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill be appointed as a Special Mission to the Far East, to convey to the Christians and Churches of China and Japan and to the American Missions in those countries the greetings of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, to the end that our common faith and devotion to our Lord and Master may be strengthened, that mutual understanding and goodwill between our peoples may be promoted, that the processes of effective international co-operation in every good work may be deepened, and that the endeavors of Christians and Churches to achieve a Warless World, through the reconciliation of the nations and the creation of international institutions of justice, honor, security, and fair

economic opportunity for all alike, may be better understood and more widely accepted.

*Resolved:* That the Secretary of the Commission is hereby authorized to start on this Mission as soon as may be practicable, in order to do such preliminary work in China and Japan as he may find desirable, adjusting his movements to those of the Chairman, who, it is understood, will visit the Far East during the autumn or winter.

*Resolved:* That the Board of Finance be requested to endeavor to secure special funds for this important Mission, and that the Treasurer be and hereby is authorized to make the necessary financial arrangements for the expenses of the Mission.

*Resolved:* That the President and General Secretary of the Federal Council be requested to prepare a Message to the Christians of China and Japan to be conveyed by the Mission to the Far East.

*Resolved:* That the President and General Secretary of the Federal Council, with the Chairman of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, be asked to prepare and send a suitable Message from the Council to the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, meeting at Copenhagen, August 6, 1922, the Message to bear their signatures.

On the recommendation of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill,

VOTED: That the Chairman of the Commission be authorized to appoint a committee, who, in consultation with the President and Officers of the Council, shall confer with the societies and organizations interested in the Armenian situation, in regard to the advisability of holding a national conference in the Fall on adequate protection for Armenians.

With regard to the proposed Fiftieth Anniversary of the American Bible Revision Committee,

VOTED: That the officers of the Council be authorized to consult with others interested regarding the co-operation of the Federal Council in this event.

### September 22, 1922

VOTED: To send to Rev. Adolf Keller, Secretary of the Central Bureau of European Churches, the following cablegram relative to prayer for the Near East:

"Federal Council has appointed Sunday twenty-fourth day of intercession for Near East. Advise you as secretary central bureau of European Churches to telegraph all European Churches suggesting similar action."

VOTED: That the Commission on the Church and Social Service be authorized to secure a Secretary on Community Relations as soon as finances can be assured without prejudice to other departments or to the central treasury of the Federal Council.

VOTED: That the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, December 13, 14, 15, subject to official invitation from the Council of Churches at Indianapolis.

VOTED: That the Chairman appoint a committee to arrange the program for the Executive Committee in December.

The Chairman appointed:

Rev. F. W. Burnham, Rev. John A. Marquis, Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony and Rev. S. M. Cavert.

The Administrative Committee voted to adopt the following resolutions on the death of Bishop Samuel Fallows and Rev. E. C. Morris, and to record them in the Minutes of the Administrative Committee:

*Whereas*, Samuel Fallows, LL.D., Presiding Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, has laid down the burden of this life in his eighty-seventh year;

*And, Whereas*, his service to his fellow men was conspicuously fruitful in many fields of endeavor;

*Be it Resolved*, That the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, of which the said Bishop Samuel Fallows was a member, records its deep-felt sense of loss at his passing, and its formal tributes to him as a soldier, educator, author, editor, Presiding Bishop, synodical administrator, fearless preacher of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and valued counsellor;

*And, be it also Resolved*, That the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America extend to the General Council and constituent membership of the Reformed Episcopal Church its profound sympathy in the loss of so wise and useful a servant of Jesus Christ, rejoicing the while that this distinguished servant of God should have been spared for so long a ministry.

*Whereas*, Rev. E. C. Morris, D.D., President of the National Baptist Convention, has passed from labor to reward; and

*Whereas*, his own denomination, the Federal Council, the cause of the Christian Church, and the nation at large, has lost a zealous, able leader, and a most highly esteemed citizen; and

*Whereas*, the Federal Council deeply realizes the loss to ourselves, to the nation, and the bereavement to his family and the loss to his Church;

*Therefore, be it Resolved*, That we hereby record our deep appreciation of the life he lived and the service he rendered, our sense of great loss, and our profound sympathy with his stricken family and the National Baptist Convention;

*Be it further Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Administrative Committee, and a copy be sent to his family and to the National Baptist Convention.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee refer to the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill the matter of arranging a conference on international affairs from the Christian standpoint, somewhat similar to the Williamstown conference.

Recommendations from the Secretarial Council were presented and adopted, as follows:

VOTED: That the General Secretaries of the Federal Council be instructed to convey to the officials of the Schwenkfelder Church the Administrative Committee's appreciation of its interest in becoming associated with the Council, to suggest that formal application be laid before the next Quadrennial Meeting of the Council, and in the meantime to invite the Church to co-operate with the other churches in the Council in whatever activities are practicable.

VOTED: That the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Commission on Temperance be authorized to appoint a representative or representatives of the Council at the International Convention of the World League against Alcoholism, Toronto, November 24-29.

VOTED: To incorporate in the minutes of this meeting messages received from The Superior Church Council of Germany, The Union of Evangelical Lutheran Independent Churches in Germany, and the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches.

Dr. Macfarland who had just returned from Europe, presented his report on International and European Relations.

After discussion,

VOTED: To accept the report and refer it to a committee of three consisting of Fred B. Smith, Robert E. Speer and Samuel McCrea Cavert.

In accordance with recommendations offered by Dr. Macfarland in his report,

VOTED: To approve a conference of the Constituent Bodies and Boards of the Federal Council on European Protestantism, to be called by the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe.

VOTED: To approve the action of the representatives of the Federal Council in caring for the expenses of the Bethesda Conference at Copenhagen and that the co-operating boards of the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe be requested to meet this expense by apportionment.

VOTED: That the Chairman appoint a committee of five of which the Chairman shall also be a member ex officio, to consult with the American Section of the Universal Conference on Life and Work.

The Chairman appointed: Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Robert E. Speer, Frank Mason North, John M. Glenn, and Rev. Rufus W. Miller.

VOTED: To refer the recommendations regarding the Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary to the Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary Commission, with approval.

VOTED: That the report of the Commission to the American Cemeteries in France be sent to the War Department for information.

VOTED: That the section of the report relating to the American Red Cross be referred to the Washington Committee for consultation with the Red Cross officials.

VOTED: That the various sections of the report be referred to the several Commissions concerned.

Mr. Cavert reported for the preliminary conference of organizations especially interested in the Near East situation, held on Thursday, September 21, at the invitation of the Federal Council, that the conference had taken the following actions:

1. That the following resolution be sent immediately to the President, the Secretary of State, and the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, with appended signatures:

"The undersigned, assembled in conference to consider the tragedy in the Near East, entreat the President of the United States, the Secretary of State and the Senate to exert the influence of the American Government wherever and however it may be necessary to secure the immediate establishment of peace and justice in Asia Minor and to prevent the extension of the present area of disorder and suffering."

2. That a general and urgent appeal be made to the generous heart of America for immediate aid in meeting the dire need for emergency relief.

3. That all benevolent organizations in this country be asked to lend their support in securing adequate funds for this purpose.

4. That the Near East Relief, as the only organization now on the field capable of meeting the situation in the Near East, be requested to lend its good offices in this country and in the Near East so as to reach the sufferers from the Smyrna horror at the earliest possible moment.

5. That we recommend that contributions for this purpose be sent to the Treasurer of the Near East Relief, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York City, designated "Smyrna Relief."

6. That a general committee of representative citizens be constituted to press this appeal and to co-operate with the Near East Relief.

VOTED: To approve the action taken by the Conference on September 21 with reference to the appeal for funds for Smyrna emergency relief.

VOTED: That the Federal Council approve as its own statement the appeal to the President and the Senate concerning the situation in the Near East.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee approves the designation of Sunday, September 24, as a day of prayer throughout the country for the Near East.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee approves the Mass Meeting, arranged under the auspices of the Federal Council, at Synod Hall, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Sunday afternoon, September 25, to discuss the Near East situation.

VOTED: To refer to the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill the sending out, as soon and as widely as possible, of a statement to the local churches, urging them to take appropriate action concerning the protection of religious minorities in the Near East.

The question of the advisability of making a pronouncement on the Ku Klux Klan and its activities was discussed.

VOTED: The Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America records its strong conviction that the recent rise of organizations whose members are masked, oath-bound, and unknown, and whose activities have the effect of arousing religious prejudice and racial antipathies, is fraught with grave consequences to the Church and to society at large. Any organization whose activities tend to set class against class or race against race is consistent neither with the ideals of the churches nor with true patriotism, however vigorous or sincere may be its professions of religion and Americanism.

Evils of lawlessness and immorality, however serious, can never be remedied by secret, private, and unauthorized action. They must be handled by the State and by the recognized forces of education. For groups of individuals wearing masks and concealing their identity to pass judgment on men and women and to carry out humiliating measures of their own devising is subversive of every principle of civilized government, and undermines respect for the established agencies of law and order.

Any body of men unidentified and banded together to achieve in a partisan spirit the purposes of a sectional, political, racial, or sectarian group, is almost certain to fall into the very evils of mob rule against which the spirit of Christian democracy and Americanism makes vigorous and constant protest. Even if they resort to no unworthy deeds themselves, their practice of carrying on their plans in disguise or under cover of darkness encourages others to do likewise and so affords the opportunity for all manner of lawlessness to be carried on with im-

munity from arrest or punishment. However true it is that in some communities religious organizations seek a control over municipal administration which is undemocratic and highly undesirable, yet for another body of men, secret and oathbound, to undertake to get control is equally intolerable, even if they seek with all sincerity to wrest it from the control of other groups.

The Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of Churches is opposed to any movement which overrides the due processes of law and order and tends to complicate and make more difficult the work of co-operation between the various political, racial, and religious groups in the Republic. No such movements have the right to speak in the name of Protestantism, and the churches are urged to exert every influence to check their spread.

Rev. John Sheridan Zelie who has acted as the Federal Council's representative in Russia, was introduced and gave a vivid and detailed account of his work in Russia during the past three months.

VOTED: To leave the question as to the disbursement of the remaining portion of the Russia famine fund to the judgment of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, in conference with Dr. Zelie.

VOTED: That the question as to whether or not there should be further solicitation of funds for Russian Relief be left to the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, in conference with Dr. Zelie.

The Committee, by a rising vote, adopted the following resolution :

*Resolved:* That the Committee records its appreciation of the wisdom and efficiency with which Dr. Zelie has carried out his difficult task and that the Secretary be authorized to send to the First Presbyterian Church in Troy the warm thanks of the Committee for its generosity in releasing Dr. Zelie for three months to undertake this service.

VOTED: That in view of the plan of the American Bible Society for the recognition of the last Sunday in November as "Bible Sunday," the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America urges the churches throughout the country to observe the day as widely as possible.

October 13, 1922

VOTED: That the President of the Federal Council join in calling another conference early in November of represen-

tatives of organizations especially interested in the Near East, to consider their common problems.

Dr. Speer and Dr. Macfarland reported on the conference called this morning by Will Hays, Chairman of the President's Committee for Relief in the Near East. At this conference the American Red Cross and the Near East Relief made their plans to co-operate in securing and administering funds for emergency relief in the Near East.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee approve the issuing of the following statement embodying a suggestion for churches that observe Armistice Sunday on November 12, 1922.

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"On the Sunday after Armistice Day, November 12, many churches will pay a tribute of gratitude and honor to those who laid down their lives in the World War. Their courage, their unselfishness, their spirit of sacrifice, are a heritage that time can never dim.

"How shall we honor them most? *By dedicating ourselves anew to the task of ending war.* These men whom we remember on Armistice Day did not glorify war. They loathed and hated it. Multitudes of them went forth to their death inspired by the hope that they were doing something to rid the world, once for all, of the horror of war. To such men we bring a tribute of real praise only as 'we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion.'

"In every church on Armistice Sunday let us confess our sin in having been so long content with the method of competitive armament and fratricidal strife. From every pew on Armistice Sunday let our united prayers arise that war may really be banished from the earth. From every pulpit let the message be declared that a Christian method of settling all international disputes, through the development of permanent international co-operation and the building up of international law and courts of justice, can and must be found.

"*'It must not be again'*—this is the mandate of the dead to the living. *'Make world peace permanent'*—this is the summons of Armistice Day. Most of all does it come to the Churches, whose Lord is the Prince of Peace."

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VOTED: That the Chairman of the Commission on Temperance be instructed to prepare a short statement to the churches on the present urgency of maintaining the prohibition legislation and to issue it in the name of the Federal Council.

VOTED: That the Commission on Temperance be requested to convene a conference of temperance agencies, to consider how the churches can more fully aid in the enforcement of prohibition and to secure co-operation in creating temperance sentiment.

VOTED: That the second Sunday in February be observed as an appropriate time for emphasizing in the churches the question of Christian race relations, subject to the approval

of the home missionary organizations especially interested in that Sunday for their Colored work.

VOTED: That the President of the Council be authorized to appoint, in accordance with the invitation of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., three fraternal delegates of which he shall be one, to represent the Federal Council at the meeting of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A., at Atlantic City, November 14-19.

The President appointed: Rev. John M. Moore, Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert and Dr. Robert E. Speer.

November 10, 1922

It was reported that Right Rev. Charles H. Brent has accepted the Vice-Chairmanship of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee recognize the new International Sunday School Council of Religious Education as the accredited international organization for religious education; that the International Sunday School Council be invited to become a co-operating body with the Federal Council and that the General Secretary of the International Sunday School Council or some other representative to be designated by that organization, be invited to serve as a member of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council in order that the closest possible co-operation may be maintained between the two bodies.

After the presentation by Mr. Winston of a program proposed by the World Alliance for International Friendship with a view to creating public opinion on the necessity of America's joining more fully in international co-operation,

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee authorize the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill to co-operate with the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches and the Church Peace Union in ways that may be mutually agreeable.

VOTED: WHEREAS Secretary Hughes has definitely stated in his recent address at Boston when referring to the situation in the Near East that this Government has pledged itself to see that the international obligations of the United States shall be met and that there shall be no confiscation or repudiation of America's rights, and

WHEREAS we believe that even more important than property rights are human rights, involving other people than ourselves and laying upon us inescapable moral obligations.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED That we respectfully assure the President that we are in accord with the statements of Secretary Hughes in regard to this Goverment's intention to stand for

- (a) The freedom of the Straits;
- (b) The protection of religious minorities in the Near East;
- (c) The protection of American property rights and the lives of American citizens;
- (d) The freedom to carry on religious and educational work.

We believe these things can be more surely accomplished by the appointment of accredited delegates at Lausanne clothed with more power than mere observers, and we believe this can be done without entangling America in European political affairs.

We also hope that America may have among her representatives at the Lausanne Conference some one from this country who is intimately acquainted with the humanitarian interests of the Near East, and who is so closely in touch with present-day public opinion in America that he can voice the sentiment which has expressed itself in the gifts for relief, missionary and educational work of over \$120,000,000. In making this request we believe that we are expressing the sentiment of approximately 50,000,000 members of the Christian Churches of all faiths in America.

Rev. Charles T. Bridgman, of the Protestant Episcopal Department of Church Extension, was introduced and spoke of the need for a temporary lifting of the present immigration quotas for Greek and Armenian refugees in the present crisis.

VOTED: WHEREAS: at Ellis Island many Greek and Armenian refugees from Constantinople and Asia Minor coming to relatives in America are being denied admission because the annual quota of immigrants from Greece and Turkey are exhausted; and

WHEREAS American Greeks and Armenians desire to bring to safety in America their relations now suffering privations after evacuating Smyrna, Constantinople and Thrace, but cannot so do because the quotas for the year are already full; and

WHEREAS the enactment of restrictive immigration legislation can be made compatible with the traditional American policy of offering asylum in emergency to victims of religious and political persecution; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the Federal Council of the Churches urge the administration to take appropriate action to

prevent the exclusion of those refugees from Asia Minor and Thrace now at our ports of entry and to make possible for a short time the admission of a limited number of such refugees, in excess of quota, coming to families who shall guarantee that they shall not become public charges; and

THAT the Federal Council present this resolution to President Harding suggesting that he make mention of the need for such legislation in his message to Congress at the extra session; and

THAT the Federal Council inform the constituency of the Churches of this action and suggest that if they approve they take it up with their representatives in Congress.

Mr. Cavert reported for the Committee appointed to consider a Deputation to the Churches of the Near East that the Committee met just prior to the Near East Conference November 8th and agreed that in view of the uncertainty of the practicability of a visit during the present crisis the Committee recommended that a message be sent to Dr. Barton and Dr. Montgomery, now on their way to Lausanne, asking them to confer with Dr. Peet as to the present advisability of a deputation and, if they cared to do so, to suggest the most acceptable personnel.

VOTED: That Rev. James L. Barton and Rev. George R. Montgomery be commissioned to represent the Council and its Commissions relative to those interests upon which the Council has taken action in connection with the Near East.

VOTED: That the Administrative Committee authorize the expenditure of the balance of the Federal Council's Russia Famine Fund for the purchase of a "Bulk Food Sale" from the American Relief Administration, to be distributed in the form of standard food packages of the value of \$10 each to such persons or districts as shall be designated by Rev. John Sheridan Zelie, the Council's special representative on the staff of the American Relief Administration; with a view to giving further relief during the coming winter to the special groups with whom contacts have already been established through Dr. Zelie's work in Russia during the past summer.

A Memorial from the Presbytery of Erie Synod of Pennsylvania to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, sent the Federal Council by Rev. Francis M. Hall, of Kane, Pa., was presented.

VOTED: That the Chairman of the Administrative Committee appoint a Committee to consider the question involved.

The Chairman appointed: Dr. James R. Joy, Rev. C. L. White, Rev. John A. Marquis.

Dr. Macfarland reported the death of Rev. John F. Goucher, a member of the Federal Council, Rev. Alva H. Morrill, a member of the Commission on Temperance, and alternate member of the Federal Council, Rev. Irving S. Chenoweth, a member of the Federal Council, an alternate member of the Executive Committee, Bishop G. Heinmiller, an alternate member of the Executive Committee, a member of the Federal Council, and a member of the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium.

VOTED: That the Chairman appoint a Committee to see that appropriate resolutions be formulated, to be brought before the Executive Committee meeting at Indianapolis this December.

The Chairman appointed: Rev. Albert G. Lawson and Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony.

#### December 13, 1922

VOTED: To recommend to the Executive Committee the adoption of the printed program of the Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee as prepared by the Committee on Program, subject to such changes as may be required.

VOTED: To accept the printed Report of the Administrative Committee for the year 1922 as presented and to refer such items as require attention to the Business Committee, which, it is recommended by the Committee that the Chairman of the Executive Committee appoint, to whom should be referred all reports and recommendations of Commissions and Committees.

VOTED: To recommend to the Executive Committee that Mr. Robert H. Gardiner be nominated for election to fill the vacancy in the Administrative Committee, as a Member at Large.

VOTED: To table for further consideration an invitation from the officials of the Living Church in Russia to the Federal Council to send representatives to the Assembly of the Living Church in February, 1923.

VOTED: To express to Mr. John Foster Dulles the grateful appreciation of the Administrative Committee for the services rendered to the Council by his valued and generous legal counsel regarding the incorporation of the Council.

VOTED: To express to Mr. James T. Lloyd the grateful appreciation of the Administrative Committee for the services

rendered to the Council by his valued and generous legal counsel regarding the incorporation of the Council.

VOTED: To approve an arrangement to secure one third of the services of Rev. Benjamin S. Winchester, beginning November 1, 1922 and continuing not later than May 1, 1923 to make necessary preparation for the special conference of agencies engaged in Christian Education.

Dr. Anthony submitted the following report on the application of the General Council of the Christian Union for membership in the Federal Council:

The General Council of the Christian Union is reported as having a membership of about fifteen thousand communicants, living in four or five central and western states.

The doctrinal position of the body is represented by the following statements.

1. The oneness of the Church of Christ
2. Christ, the only Head
3. The Bible, the Only Rule of Faith and Practice
4. Good Fruits, the Only Condition of Fellowship
5. Christian Union without Controversy
6. Each local church governs itself
7. Partisan Political Preaching Discouraged

The General Council at a session in Milo, Iowa, in 1918, voted to apply for membership in the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. For some reason this application failed to reach its destination and secure attention. The desire for membership in the Federal Council was repeated at the meeting of the General Council at Rays Crossing, Indiana, in May, 1922.

On June 9, 1922, the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council appointed a Committee consisting of Alfred Williams Anthony, Fennell P. Turner and Charles S. Macfarland to consider this application for membership and make recommendations.

The Committee recommends that this application for membership be received and referred to the Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council for action with the recommendation that the General Council of the Christian Union be then admitted to membership in the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

VOTED: To accept the report as presented.

VOTED: To refer to the Commission on Social Service two telegrams from T. H. Langdon, Secretary, The International Brotherhood of Book Binders Local Union No. 1, Room 137, Bible House, New York City, relative to the request of

the Local Union No. 1 to be given consideration at the Convention that they as Christians be allowed to work on Church work in America and at a living wage and further request that work be done in America for the Christian Churches of America so that they may not have to compete with the low wage of Europe.

JOHN M. MOORE,  
*Chairman.*

RIVINGTON D. LORD,  
*Recording Secretary.*

**MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FEDERAL  
COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST  
IN AMERICA**

Held in the First Baptist Church, Indianapolis, Indiana,  
December 13-15, 1922

Rev. F. W. Burnham, Chairman, presiding.

The devotional service was conducted by Bishop William L. Lee of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

Mr. Thomas C. Day, President of the Indianapolis Federation of Churches, welcomed the Executive Committee on behalf of the Federation, the Chairman responding.

The Recording Secretary presented the recommendations made by the Administrative Committee at its meeting at Indianapolis, Wednesday morning, December 13th, which were adopted as follows:

VOTED: To accept the printed program of the Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee as prepared by the Committee on Program.

VOTED: That Robert H. Gardiner be appointed to fill the vacancy in the Administrative Committee as a member at large.

VOTED: That the application of the Christian Union for membership in the Council be referred to the next quadrennial meeting for final action.

VOTED: That the Chairman be authorized to appoint a Business Committee.

The Chairman appointed the following:

Rev. A. W. Anthony	Rev. Rufus W. Miller
Norton M. Little	Bishop John M. Moore
Rev. George Summey	Rev. H. J. Callis
Rev. John M. Moore	Bishop J. A. Hamlett
Rev. John Baltzer	Rev. J. P. Landis
E. H. Cherrington	Bishop H. H. Fout
Bishop S. P. Spreng	Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot
Rev. Lyman E. Davis	Bishop Thomas Nicholson

Rev. John M. Moore, Chairman of the Administrative Committee, presented its report in printed form for the year 1922 (see pp. 143-176 Annual Report).

VOTED: To accept the report and refer such items as require action to the Business Committee.

Dr. Macfarland, General Secretary, presented the following report of the meeting of the Board of Trustees at Indianapolis on the morning of December 13:

"In accordance with the call, the meeting was called to order by Rev. Charles S. Macfarland and in the absence of the President, Rev. John M. Moore was elected Chairman *pro tem.*

"Prayer was offered by Rev. Rivington D. Lord.

"The Treasurer, Alfred R. Kimball, reported on the permanent fund, now \$8,663.35 and the progress toward receiving the legacy of Mr. George Warren Brown of St. Louis, 100 shares of common stock of the Brown Shoe Company—value now about \$6,000. not paying dividends, but earned in the last fiscal year over ten per cent. Under the terms of the bequest, the stock is not offered for sale for five years, except by consent of the executors.

"The Treasurer also reported that a full appraisal of the property of the Federal Council had found it to be over \$25,000. insurable value.

"The following Trustees were duly elected for a period of three years to succeed themselves:

Robert E. Speer	Andrew R. Bird
James M. Speers	Wallace Radcliffe
Charles L. Thompson	Frank Morrison
John M. Moore	Lewis Seymour Mudge

"The following officers were elected for the ensuing year to succeed themselves:

Robert E. Speer, President
Howard B. Grose, Vice-President
Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary and Recording Secretary
Alfred R. Kimball, Treasurer

"Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, General Secretary, reported progress for the Committee considering modification of the present form of incorporation.

"VOTED: That the Recording Secretary of the Board of Trustees report its actions to the Executive Committee of the Federal Council.

"VOTED: To adjourn, subject to the call of the Chairman.

"CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,  
*"Recording Secretary."*

VOTED: To accept the Report.

VOTED: That all the reports presented to the Executive Committee in the printed volume be hereby received and items and recommendations requiring action be referred at once to the Business Committee.

VOTED: That the Chairman appoint a Committee on Credentials.

The Chairman appointed: Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr, Rev. Christian O. Weber, Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert.

Norton M. Little presented the Report of the Washington Committee, in the absence of the Chairman, Bishop William F. McDowell (see pp. 110-112 Annual Report), followed by Rev. E. O. Watson, Secretary of the Committee, who presented also the Report of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains.

Colonel John T. Axton, Chaplain-in-Chief of the Army, was presented to the Committee and spoke on the work of Chaplains in the Army.

The following Chaplains were introduced:

Chaplain P. E. Greenwalt (Captain) 150 F. A. J. N. G.

Chaplain R. H. Crowder (Captain) 325 F. A. 84 Div.

Chaplain W. Roy Bradley (1st Lieutenant) Camp Knox, Ky.

Chaplain Harlan J. Ballentine (1st Lieutenant) Hq. Fifth Corps Area, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Chaplain Charles S. Macfarland (Major) O. R. C.

Captain Evan W. Scott, Captain, Chaplain Corps, U. S. N., was presented and addressed the Committee on the work of the Chaplains in the Navy.

The Treasurer, Alfred R. Kimball, reported up to December 1.

VOTED: To refer the report to the Administrative Committee for completion, auditing and final approval.

Dr. Macfarland presented the report for the Board of Finance, as follows:

"The Board of Finance, while being obliged to report the usual difficulties, is able to state that on the whole, the situation is increasingly encouraging. It has been unfortunate that, owing to the resignation of the Financial Secretary, the work of the Board for this year has had to be cared for by the General Secretary who has given to it such time and attention as was possible.

"The deficit has been reduced to an amount which is not now embarrassing, but this has been due, not to the increase of funds, but to the cutting of the budget.

#### **"Denominational Apportionments**

"There has been only a moderate increase in the amount received from the denominational bodies and this still remains the problem to be worked out. The main difficulty is that the denominational machinery is not adjusted to coöperative work. The denominational officials manifest a generally sympathetic attitude and we believe

that in the course of two or three years the Federal Council will receive a substantial proportion of its funds from denominational sources.

"Many obstacles, in dealing with this situation, have to be encountered. Among these is the fact that official action in many cases cannot be secured except through long delay, waiting for official bodies to meet. Several of the major bodies have experienced disappointment in their anticipation and are far from securing the budgets proposed for their denominational work. One by one, however, the denominations are making a place in their regular budgets for the Federal Council.

"One of our difficulties is that of uncertainty in cases where the denominations approve a certain amount which, however, is dependent upon the percentage which the denomination secures for its anticipated budget. This creates harmful misunderstanding because the friends of the Council assume that the Federal Council receives the entire amount approved in the denominational budget, whereas, in several cases, we have received only a very slight percentage, sometimes less than 20 per cent. Another difficulty is the tendency of some of the denominational officials to defer action or to hold back amounts approved, pending the action of other denominations, each waiting for the other.

"Still another problem is that caused by the lack of coördinated arrangement within the denominations. For example, in some cases denominational boards have withdrawn their support from certain of our Commissions on the supposition that the denominational body was to take care of the matter, whereas the latter has failed to do so. The action of the denominational bodies has also seriously interfered with personal subscriptions. In the first place, even if the denominational bodies had supplied us with the entire apportionment finally agreed upon, it would only have met less than one-half of our budget, leaving us to secure the other half from individuals. When, however, certain of these individuals receive the impression that their denominational bodies are taking entire care of the situation, they either withdraw their subscriptions on this ground or write us that they are paying them in through the denominational channel.

"Thus it has happened that while the denominational receipts have had a considerable increase, we have lost through the withdrawal of the support of denominational boards and of individuals to such an extent that the gain up to the present time is very slight. Moreover, we lost, at the beginning, about six months because our year began January 1st and most of the denominations began several months later, and the obligations were not assumed until the beginning of the denominational year.

"It is evident, however, that we are on the way to substantial denominational support as fast as the matter can be reached and handled by the several denominations. We desire to urge that, in some way or other, the denominational officials make it clear first of all, that their denominational apportionment covers only one-half of their share of the budget and in the second place, in many cases, that we do not receive more than a moderate percentage of the total amount denominationally approved. If these matters were fully understood by the officials of the denominational boards who have

been supporting our Commissions and especially were understood by the laymen, we believe that our situation would be greatly helped.

#### "Personal Subscriptions

"As we have already noted, there has been a considerable falling off in the amount of our personal subscriptions, due to the above mentioned misunderstandings. There was also some miscalculation regarding certain special work, particularly that of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill. Evidently those who contributed generously to this Commission during the Washington Conference have assumed that that Conference accomplished the task of ushering in a warless world. Not more than about one-seventh of these subscribers renewed to the Commission this year.

"The work of this Commission is further hampered by the existence of so many endowments for Peace work, it being assumed that these endowments are supplying adequate funds to such bodies as our Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, while this has been true only to a very slight extent.

#### "Relief Work

"The extension of the work of Mercy and Relief on the part of the Federal Council constitutes a new financial problem. This has included relief for the churches of France and Belgium and other parts of Europe, famine relief in Russia, Central European relief, appeals for the Near East and the Red Cross, as well as occasional incidental situations like the relief of Austrian institutions and the appeals to the denominations and individuals for the work in the Canal Zone.

"For the most part the Council does not act as a collecting agency but as a medium of appeal to the churches and to Christian people. In some cases, however, when these appeals are sent to our own personal constituency, the response results in a loss to our own budget, inasmuch as our contributors do not distinguish between the funds needed for our budget and these other relief funds. This, however, must not be considered a cause for serious worriment.

"The policy approved by the Board of Finance is as follows:

1. That the Federal Council should respond freely to all requests of the accredited relief organizations to make its appeal to its constituent churches.
2. That these appeals should go also to our own list of Christian men and women who are often desirous of our help in discriminating between accredited relief and doubtful causes.
3. That in conducting relief work of this kind, there shall be no costs for overhead administration charged to these agencies or funds.
4. That the charges to the relief agencies or funds shall include postage, printing, multigraphing, mailing, clerical and all other actual costs.

"In this matter, our policy is the same as that of all relief organizations except that we are enabled to eliminate any cost for overhead administration, for secretarial and administrative services.

"It is worth while to note that the churches and Christian people are looking more and more to the Federal Council to credentialize such work. The proposed creation of a definite Department of Mercy and Relief should be carried out as soon as possible.

**"The Budget for the Year**

"The Central and several departments have kept well within the total budget approved last year, which was reduced at that time from \$300,000 to about \$250,000. This has been difficult and has necessitated cutting off some work and delay in resuming other important work, resulting however, in a substantial reduction of the deficit.

"The Board of Finance recommends the approval of the original total budget approved by the Federal Council at its last Quadrennial Meeting of \$300,000.

"We believe, however, that in recommending the budget in detail, we should do it on the basis of the probable receipts estimated in the main by the receipts of this year. While we deeply regret this necessity, we believe it is better to base our expenditures on our probable receipts and then increase them if we can find additional funds.

"We therefore recommend that the budget of \$258,600 be approved as the total budget justified by the revenues estimated on the basis of the actual revenues for the present year, with authority to the respective departments to increase their respective items, for such work as has been or may be approved by the Administrative Committee, in so far as funds may be secured for each without injury to the general work or that of other departments. The amounts in each case of increase to be subject to the approval of the Administrative Committee and the Board of Finance. This would cover some additional work already approved but not provided for in the budget.

"So far as the following budget provides for any new work by particular Commissions, it is understood that it is not to be begun until the additional funds are secured. It is also understood that transposition of amounts may be made by the several departments provided the total is not exceeded.

"The Board of Finance hopes before long to secure the services of an agent to handle these matters who shall relieve so far as possible the General Secretary from this task.

"Respectfully submitted,

"JOHN M. GLENN,  
"ORRIN R. JUDD,  
"LANDRETH H. KING,  
*Committee on Budget.*"

**"Total Budget"**

Central Department .....	\$91,000
Washington Office .....	20,500
Western Office .....	5,500
Commission on Councils of Churches .....	25,800
Commission on Evangelism and Life Service.....	20,200
Commission on the Church and Social Service.....	16,000
Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, including Committee on Relations with the Orient and Committee on Mexico .....	30,600
Commission on Christian Education .....	2,000
Commission on the Church and Race Relations .....	11,000
Department of Research .....	28,000
Commissions on Relations with European Churches .....	8,000

Total ..... \$258,600

"The Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook and the Continuation Committee of the General War-Time Commission are provided for by reserve funds.

"The Committee on the Canal Zone incurs only slight administrative expense, specially provided for.

"The National Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary Commission will be financed independently and has not yet sufficiently developed to determine a budget."

VOTED: To refer the budget proposed for 1923 and the recommendations of the Board of Finance to the Business Committee.

Dr. Robert E. Speer, President of the Council, addressed the Committee on "A Survey of Problems and Tendencies in the Cooperative Work of the Year."

Bishop S. P. Spreng, of The Evangelical Church, followed with an address on "The Significance of the Recent Union of the United Evangelical Church and the Evangelical Association."

Mr. Fred B. Smith, Chairman of the Commission on Councils of Churches, then spoke on "The Call of the Present Hour for Fuller Cooperation among the Churches."

The session adjourned after the benediction by Bishop John M. Moore, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

**Wednesday Evening, December 13, at 8.00.**

A public meeting was held on the theme "Evangelism as the Primary Business of the Church."

Rev. F. E. Taylor, President of the Northern Baptist Convention, presiding.

Prayer was offered by Rev. John M. Moore and Rev. C. A. Brooks.

The report of the Commission on Evangelism and Life Service was presented by the Secretary, Rev. Charles L. Goodell, who spoke briefly concerning the work of the Council in the field of evangelism.

Addresses were given by Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, President of the Princeton Theological Seminary and Chairman of the Commission on Evangelism and Life Service, on "The Unchanging Spiritual Basis of the Church," and by Rev. Ozora Stearns Davis, President of the Chicago Theological Seminary, on "Interpreting the Gospel to the Modern Man."

The meeting adjourned with the benediction.

#### Thursday Morning, December 14, at 9.30

The Chairman, Rev. F. W. Burnham, presiding.

The subject of Evangelism was continued, the discussion being opened by Rev. Jesse M. Bader, Superintendent of Evangelism, United Christian Missionary Society, on "How Can the Churches Do More Effective Work in Evangelism and How Can the Federal Council Be of the Greatest Assistance." He was followed by Rev. H. F. Stilwell, General Superintendent of Evangelism, Baptist Churches; Rev. E. C. Wareing, of the Western Christian Advocate; Rev. S. S. Hough, of the United Brethren in Christ; Rev. J. Ross Stevenson and Rev. Charles L. Goodell.

Rev. Roy B. Guild, Secretary of the Commission on Councils of Churches, introduced the general subject of "The Churches Cooperating in the Community." Rev. F. E. Taylor spoke on the theme, "What Practical Services are Being Rendered, or May Be Rendered, by the Council of Churches in the City."

Rev. B. F. Lamb, Secretary of the Ohio State Federation of Churches, spoke on "What Practical Services are Being Rendered, or May Be Rendered, by the Council of Churches in the State."

The following official representatives of local Councils of Churches were introduced and addressed the Committee briefly:

W. B. Davis, of Cleveland	Rev. F. G. Behner, of Milwaukee
Rev. Calvin Smith, of Toledo	Rev. A. H. Armstrong, of St. Louis
Rev. C. H. Winders, of Indianapolis	Rev. M. C. Pearson, of Detroit

The Recording Secretary read the following letter from Rev. E. B. Sanford, Honorary Secretary of the Council:

"Hartford, Conn.,  
December 6, 1922.

"To the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

*"Dear Brethren:*

"The year, now drawing to a close, has been one in which my personal cup of blessing has been very full. After several years of semi-invalidism and at times the sharp discipline of suffering, I came to my 79th birthday last June with a measure of health seldom granted to those who attain the full allotted span of earthly life.

"This gift of renewed strength has permitted the use of my pen

in messages, related to the cause of Christian Unity and Church Federation, that have been published so widely that they have gone into more than half a million Christian homes in every part of our country. The favor extended to these syndicate articles, through editorial courtesy, reminds me of the immense debt we owe to the religious press in the advocating of the cause of Federated Church Union and the work represented by the Commissions of the Federal Council.

"This aid, so generously given in pioneer days, explains the reason for a wide publicity in the days when the office force consisted of one lone secretary and a stenographer. Our religious newspaper editors have given your work a country-wide and world-wide audience that has been of inestimable value. From my quiet watch-tower, in following with prayerful interest the progress of the work of the Council, it has seemed to me the year 1922 has in several ways reached a high water mark. I am confident you will grant me the pleasure of bearing personal testimony regarding the labors of the secretaries whose reports will come under your consideration.

"The plans that have been initiated and developed by Dr. Macfarland, in connection with the federal unification of the Protestant church forces of Europe, promise a harvest of rich and increasing influence. These plans have received a support that has been marked by a spirit that is indeed a star of hope, lightening a path that we can but believe is opening the way to a day of fellowship in which the followers of Christ in every land will be bound together in the bonds of unity and peace. The experience of Dr. Macfarland in the work of the War-Time Commission was, without doubt, a preparation for the tasks of the past year.

"The junior Secretary, Dr. Cavert, has shown marked ability not only as an executive leader but as the guide and promoter, with his trained pen, of a wide publicity.

"Dr. Guild has again and again won out in organizing and placing on a sound financial basis, state and local Federations, action that in earlier years was my dream and hope. Our honored and beloved leader and counsellor, Fred B. Smith, S. P. (Successful Promoter) from his "Round the World Campaign" has returned to give us the fruitage of a rare experience in federated work.

"Social Service, in its relation to the churches, has had a sane and helpful guidance through Dr. Tippy while the Information Bureau, conducted by Dr. Johnson has won the increasing interest and respect of thoughtful leaders both lay and clerical.

"Dr. Goodell out of the ripe experiences of great and successful pastorates is giving leadership of growing helpfulness in advancing the supreme evangelistic mission of all the churches in the fellowship of the Council.

"Across the Pacific we send our greetings to Dr. Gulick and express our grateful appreciation of the vital assistance he has given in advancing the cause of inter-national Peace and Goodwill. To Dr. Watson, Bishop McDowell and the Washington Committee and to Dr. Willett of Chicago, we owe a debt of gratitude.

"In addition to these words of recognition of accomplished work I cannot forbear to make mention of the testimony that has come to me of the aid that again and again has been given by the President of the Council. Notwithstanding the heavy burden of his personal secretarial responsibilities, Dr. Speer has found time not only to give counsel but to secure coöperation and enlist aid needed in meeting the financial requirements of the increasing activities of the Council. It is indeed a joy to me in these days of age and retirement to note

the ways in which God is using the men of a younger generation in carrying forward the work that in its beginnings was little regarded by the great constituency that to-day concedes that among the instrumentalities that have in them the promise and potency of abiding power and influence none can claim a place superior to the Federal Council of the Churches.

"This vantage ground of influence has been won because you representatives of the constituent bodies that make up this great fellowship, more and more, are making it *your* Council, *your* representative and *your* responsibility.

"In this spirit, and in utter loyalty to Christ, the great Head of the Church, I am confident that the future has in store the complete fulfillment of the prayers and labors of the founders of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

"Fraternally yours,

"ELIAS B. SANFORD."

**VOTED:** That the Recording Secretary be requested to respond to Dr. Sanford on behalf of the Committee, congratulating him on his ripe old age and his continued service to the Kingdom of God. Rev. Frank Mason North suggested that Dr. Sanford be advised of the fact that among the men whom he discovered and brought into the work of the Council many are still remaining who are faithful and active in its work.

The Executive Committee was led in prayer by President Speer, who gave thanks for the lasting work of Dr. Sanford.

**VOTED:** That the Recording Secretary send telegrams of greeting to Rev. J. H. Garrison, of Los Angeles, one of the founders of the Council, and to Bishop E. R. Hendrix, of Kansas City, an ex-President of the Council.

Bishop John L. Nuelson, of Zurich, Switzerland, gave an address on "The Message of the Churches of Europe to the Churches of America."

The session adjourned after a devotional service conducted by Rev. Albertus T. Broek, Pastor of the First Reformed Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

#### Thursday Afternoon, December 14, 2.15

The Chairman, Rev. F. W. Burnham, presiding.

The following telegram from James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, was read:

"Extend to the Federal Council the greetings of the Boy Scouts of America. Thank them for us for the coöperation and leadership given by them in the promotion of the use of the Scout Program among the Protestant churches. Endorsement and support of the Federal Council is a vital factor in the development of Scouting."

**VOTED:** That the message be received and that suitable acknowledgment be made by the Recording Secretary.

Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony, Chairman of the Business Committee, presented its report, as follows:

"The reports to the Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee which have been put in the hands of the Business Committee in a volume of 165 pages, contain reports of four groups:

- I. The review of the year by the Secretaries of the Council;
- II. The reports of Commissions

1. On Evangelism and Life Service
2. On the Church and Social Service
3. On Temperance
4. On the Church and Race Relations
5. On International Justice and Goodwill
6. On Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe
7. On Relations with France and Belgium
8. On the Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary Commission
9. On Christian Education

- III. The reports of committees or departments which are named as follows:

1. The Department of Publicity
2. The Editorial Council of the Religious Press
3. The Committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone
4. The Washington Office
5. The General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains
6. The Western Office
7. The Administrative Committee, with a comprehensive digest of its activities in monthly meetings throughout the year

- IV. Statements of Affiliated, Coöperating and Consultative Bodies

1. Home Missions Council
2. Council of Women for Home Missions
3. Council of Church Boards of Education
4. American Bible Society
5. Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions
6. International Sunday School Council of Religious Education

"The above list contains twenty-two reports upon which as a whole your Committee makes the following comments:

"First, the extent of the contacts and of the relationships sustained by the Federal Council and the variety of good works with which it is related and which it itself is promoting are impressive. Compared with previous years the volume of work and the outreach of influence are greater.

"Second, these reports as a whole give less sound to the clatter of machinery. The nature and the character of the work are more apparent.

"Third, it is significant that in all of these reports two subjects are constantly to the fore, namely, Evangelism and Coöperation. The spirit of evangelism appears to pervade and dominate all of these activities. The sweep of coöperation is so varied and wide as to include hamlets, counties, cities, states, denominations, practically all agencies which seek to manifest the spirit and to do the work of Christ, and the nations of the earth.

"Fourth, the consciousness of a solid and effective Protestantism is more apparent than ever before. In detail, upon matters growing out of these reports and recommendations contained in them, the Committee makes the following recommendations:—

I. The Review of the year in the Report of the General Secretaries is a statesmanlike presentation of the achievements and influence of the Federal Council which ought to be read carefully by every member of the Executive Committee. It is a comprehensive and compelling statement. It rings with the prophetic note on the subject of Christian Unity. It is an inspiring summary of the work of Evangelism, Christian Social Service, Christian race relations, Christian internationalism, Relief work, Relations with European churches, Community coöperation and other tasks of the Federal Council which the churches are doing coöperatingly. It is well nigh futile to point out distinctive paragraphs, for all are excellent, but we would call attention to the introductory statements as setting forth in masterly and inescapable logic the basis and reason for coöperation and unity of the Christian churches.

We congratulate the Federal Council in having two General Secretaries who are so able, so tactful, so consecrated to the work, and so well fitted fundamentally for the duties of their responsible office. The Executive Committee should record with deep appreciation its thanks to Dr. Macfarland and Mr. Cavert, the General Secretaries of the Council.

We recommend for approval the following actions proposed by the General Secretaries:

1. That the Executive Committee, recognizing the central place of evangelism in the life of the Church, and the need for greater co-operation in this field, authorize an additional secretary for the Commission on Evangelism, beginning January 1st or as soon thereafter as the right person for the position can be found.

2. That the Executive Committee record its satisfaction in the increasing effectiveness of the Commission on the Church and Social Service and in the new work begun by the Commission on the Church and Race Relations, and declare its conviction of the great opportunity and responsibility resting upon the churches to work together for social justice and brotherhood and the fuller application of the law of Christ to all human relationships.

3. That the Executive Committee urge the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill to continue with even greater vigor its effective service in mobilizing and expressing the Christian conscience on the necessity for the abolition of war through the development of international coöperation and a community life among the nations.

4. That the Executive Committee recommend to all national, regional and state officials of the denominations that they give their fuller coöperation in the development of local councils of churches throughout the country; and approve the appointment of an additional secretary for the Commission on Councils of Churches as soon as funds can be secured.

5. That the Executive Committee reaffirm the policy of placing the financial responsibility for the budget of the Council increasingly upon the constituent bodies and urge each constituent denomination to make provision for the inclusion of its full share of the Council's budget in the regular budget of the denomination.

6. We refer the employment of additional secretaries to the Administrative Committee.

II. On the Report of the Administrative Committee we recommend:

1. The approval of the Minutes of the Administrative Committee.

2. That the application of the officials of the Schwenkfelder Church for membership in the Federal Council be referred with the approval of the Executive Committee to the Quadrennial Meeting of the Council.

3. That the Executive Committee strongly emphasize the resolution of the Administrative Committee that the Commission on Temperance convene a conference of temperance agencies to consider how the churches can more fully aid in the enforcement of prohibition and to secure coöperation in creating temperance sentiment.

4. That the Administrative Committee be authorized to consider the advisability of sending a deputation to the churches of the Near East and if it is deemed expedient, to send such deputation.

5. That the Committee of the Western Office be encouraged to send representatives to the meetings of the Administrative Committee, and that this Committee be responsible for extending the work of the Federal Council in its area.

The reports have been read and approved, but it is felt that the general report covers all necessary to report.

III. Respecting the reports of the affiliated, coöoperating and consultative bodies, we wish simply to say that the reports are gratifying, no action save that of general approval is needed, and we express the hope that at another time reports of other interdenominational agencies may be included.

IV. Respecting the Report of the Board of Finance:

We urge that continued efforts be made to secure, and as promptly as possible, the amounts expected of the denominational bodies, with the hope that the payments may, as is to be expected, now become more regular as the varying times and fiscal years adjust themselves; and that those denominations which have declined to contribute or which have cut short their contributions be kindly asked to inquire more fully into the conditions, principles, aims, work and efficiency of the Federal Council and its problems. It is hoped that the denominational agencies will proceed without waiting each for the other, in the belief that such an example will have more influence in bringing up those in the rear than the opposite policy of scaling downward, which appears in some cases to have been followed with unfortunate result. We advise the responsible denominational officials to read sympathetically the entire report of the Board of Finance.

We rejoice in the continued liberality of many individuals, and urge their continued support. We ask that their special attention be called to the need to dissociate their generous gifts from the denominational apportionments, until the latter shall have reached the ideal of the Council as to its support, namely, the complete support of the Council and its work by the churches represented in it.

We desire that contributors be carefully asked to discriminate between the funds needed for the Federal Council's budget and those called for by Relief Funds whose agent the Federal Council is so often asked to be.

We approve of the policy of the Board of Finance in the matter of the agency for Relief Funds, in responding to calls for such

agencies, in discriminating between accredited and doubtful cases, in freeing the funds from overhead charges, and in the asking for at least the actual cost of handling, in postage, printing, mailing, clerical service, etc.

We approve of a total budget of \$258,600 for the year 1923 as presented by the Board of Finance, this total budget being justified by the revenues estimated on the basis of the actual revenues for the present year. Authority is given to the respective departments to increase their respective items, for such work as has been or may be approved by the Administrative Committee, in so far as additional funds may be secured for each without injury to the general work or that of other departments.

V. Respecting recommendations made by the several Commissions, we recommend the following for approval:

1. The recommendations of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains.
  - a. The proposed National Memorial for Chaplains.
  - b. The request of each of the bodies coöperating in the work of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains for an appropriation of not less than \$100 per capita for the Chaplains of such denomination commissioned in the regular army and navy.
  - c. Appropriation of \$300 per capita by the different denominations for their Chaplains in service to be used as an incidental fund for the comfort and help of their men and for promoting interest in religious services.

2. The recommendations from the National Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary Commission.

- a. The institution of the Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary Commission.
  - b. The following plans projected by the Commission:

A tour to the Huguenot centers in Europe for the summer of 1923;

The last Sunday in April, 1924, to be observed as "Huguenot Tercentenary Sunday" by the constituent denominations of the Federal Council. The constituent bodies of the Federal Council to be asked to appoint committees to coöperate with the Commission and to arrange for the observance of Huguenot Tercentenary Sunday in their congregations, and to arrange for a special service at the annual meetings of their assemblies;

The Commission to foster local celebrations in the Huguenot centers in the spring of 1924;

The Commission to arrange for a Huguenot Congress to meet in New York City in May, 1924.

3. Recommendation of the Department of Publicity that a conference with the publicity men of the various communions be held.
4. We recommend that from the report of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations, the quotation from the Knickerbocker Press of Albany be omitted as contained at the bottom of page 42 on the printed report.

VI. In reply to the communications and resolutions on Prohibition and on law enforcement we recommend the following:

1. We deeply appreciate the action of the President of the United States, for his straightforward utterance on the Eighteenth Amend-

ment and for the rightful emphasis he has placed upon the duty of law enforcement in his recent message to Congress. We assure him that without respect to party or creed we will stand with him in the enforcement of all law and of the provisions of the Volstead Act and of any other legislation which wisely seeks to make effective the Eighteenth Amendment.

2. We instruct our Secretary to forward a copy of this action to President Harding with the greetings of the Council.
3. We here repeat for special emphasis the paragraphs in the report of the Commission on Temperance which was prepared by request of the Administrative Committee and which read:

"The public announcement of the program of the forces opposed to prohibition is a direct challenge to the churches and the friends of orderly government. They demand the repeal of the national prohibition act and the restoration of the manufacture and sale of beer and wine, in the face of the fact that both are intoxicating and therefore cannot be legalized without first changing the Constitution. Furthermore, the sale of beer and wine would require some agency for distribution, and so would lead inevitably to the return of the outlawed saloon with all its attendant evils.

"Even more serious than the open campaign against prohibition are the sinister influences constantly at work to prevent the honest enforcement of the existing law. To disobey or disregard any law enacted by the properly accredited representatives of the people is to aid the cause of anarchy and to undermine the foundation on which all democratic institutions rest. In the ringing words of President Harding: 'Whatever breeds disrespect for the law of the land is a force tending to the general breakdown of the social organization.'

"The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America therefore appeals to all Christian people to exert every influence to secure the impartial enforcement of all laws. Since the foes of prohibition are now united to defeat the Constitution, it is high time for the Christian forces of our country also to unite and to be as consistent at the ballot box in their support of the Constitution as its enemies are in attempting its nullification."

4. We call upon the churches represented in the Federal Council to use their utmost endeavor to organize the Christian forces in every community and in every state to protest to Congress against any modification of the Volstead act and against any movement which looks toward the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and we request our Commission on Temperance to co-operate in such work as far as possible.

#### VII. Respecting the American Protestant Church in the Canal Zone, we register the following opinions:

1. This church, now under the supervision of a Committee of the Federal Council composed of persons who represent the interests of both Home and Foreign Missions, is well safeguarded both as to property and as to ecclesiastical relations.
2. This Church with its four congregations, at Cristobal, Pedro Miguel, Gatun and Balboa, is rendering an important and far-reaching service to the civilian residents of the Zone, military and naval representatives of the United States and for travelers.
3. The supporters of the Church have responded generously to its

needs but being for the most part transient residents of the Zone are not able to bear all the financial burdens of church erection.

4. The sum of \$70,000 called for for the completion of the building at Balboa we regard as needed, and we urge our constituency in this country to provide this amount as soon as possible."

The report of the Business Committee was approved and the recommendations adopted.

VOTED: That the General Secretary send greetings of the Executive Committee to Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, now in the Orient.

Rev. Roy B. Guild, Secretary of the Committee on Religious Work on the Canal Zone, presented the report of the Committee (see pp. 96-100, Annual Report).

Ernest H. Cherrington, General Secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, addressed the Committee on "What Is the Present Duty of the Churches with Reference to Prohibition and Law Enforcement." Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Bishop George C. Clement, Rev. Rufus W. Miller and Rev. Martyn Summerbell participated in the discussion.

Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations, presented the report of the Commission (see pp. 49-52, Annual Report). Rev. W. W. Alexander, also Secretary of the Commission, spoke on the subject, "The Problem of Race Relations as the White Man Sees It."

Rev. S. E. Griggs, of the National Baptist Convention, followed with an address on "The Problem of Race Relations as the Negro Sees It." Rev. R. H. Singleton, of the Big Bethel A. M. E. Church, of Atlanta, opened the discussion on "What Can the Churches Do Through the Federal Council to Give Practical Expression to the Christian Ideal of Brotherhood Between the Races?" He was followed by Rev. P. James Bryant, of Atlanta.

Donald Winston, Associate Secretary of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, presented recommendations from the Commission, which were referred to the Business Committee.

Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented the report of the Committee, showing the attendance of accredited members, alternates and corresponding members. (The list is printed on pp. 205-211.)

Your Committee on Credentials respectfully reports:

That from the enrollment in the registry office and the presentation of credentials there appear to be present eighty-one members and alternates, fifty-two corresponding members, thirteen representatives of state and local councils of churches, twenty representatives of

affiliated, coöperating and consultative bodies, forty-eight invited guests and registered visitors, sixteen executive officers.

The total enrollment, therefore, appears to be:

Members and alternates .....	81
Corresponding Members (Commissions and Committees not included above) .....	52
Representatives of state and local councils of churches..	13
Representatives of affiliated, coöperating and consulting bodies .....	20
Invited guests and registered visitors .....	48
Executive Officers .....	16
Total (eliminating duplication) .....	214

The meeting adjourned after benediction by Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot.

#### Thursday Evening, December 14, 8.00

A public meeting was held on the theme, "The Enlarging Program of the Church," Rev. Frank Mason North, former President of the Federal Council, presiding. The report by the Commission on the Church and Social Service was presented by Rev. Worth M. Tippy and Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, together with an interpretation of its work. Addresses were delivered on "The Function of the Church in Modern Society," by Rev. E. F. Tittle, Pastor First Methodist Episcopal Church, Evanston, Ill.; "The Relation the Labor Movement Holds to Christianity," by Ben I. Davis, Editor "The Amalgamated Journal" "The Practical Application of Christianity in Industrial Relations," by S. R. Rectanus, Director of Employment, American Rolling Mill Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

The meeting adjourned with the benediction.

#### Friday Morning, December 15, at 9.30

Rev. F. W. Burnham, Chairman, presiding.

Dr. Burnham conducted the opening devotional service and prayer was offered by Rev. Orvis Jordan.

Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Chairman of the Committee on Necrology, appointed by the Administrative Committee, gave the following report:

"The great reaper has been very busy the past year and has gathered an unusually large harvest from our Federal Council. Sixteen men and two women have been called into the larger life of the upper home. Some of them, justly honored by their brethren, have held the highest positions possible in their respective church bodies; some have been notable as educators; and other as authors and editors have greatly enriched the commonwealth of ideas and ideals in our constituent bodies and in the world.

"As we call this roll of honor, many of us will recognize those who have meant much to us in our Federal Council history, not to say also in our personal contacts as men and brethren.

"Rev. Frederick M. Barton, of Ohio, was a member of our Editorial Council and as author, editor and publisher was known throughout the land.

"Rev. Gerald H. Beard, of Connecticut, was a member of the Congregational Church and, though he had been with us but two years, he left his record of fidelity.

"Professor Wooster W. Beman, of Michigan, from the Northern Baptist Convention, was on our Executive Committee since 1916 and was always in attendance. A most faithful man, he was the author of many mathematical works and held the chair of Mathematics in Michigan University for nearly half a century.

"Miss Belle Bennett, of Kentucky, founded the Scarritt Bible and Training School of Kansas City, and was for years the president of the Woman's Board of Home Missions for the M.E. Church, South.

"Frank L. Brown, of New York, widely known as a Sunday School worker, was General Secretary of the World's Sunday School Association, traveled in the Orient and in South America and produced a number of valuable Sunday School books. He was a member of two of our Commissions.

"George Warren Brown, of Missouri, a member since 1912 and representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, had a heart as big as his body and was always ready to make good his belief by his works.

"Rev. Irving S. Chenoweth, of Pennsylvania, represented the Disciples of Christ in our Executive Committee. A graduate of Union Theological Seminary of New York, and pastor of the First Church of the Disciples of Christ in Philadelphia, his death came suddenly as a result of blood transfusion for one of the church members.

"Rev. William J. Darby, of Indiana, a notable Presbyterian minister, in our Council since 1912, was a Secretary of the Board of Ministerial Relief and had much to do with establishing the Woman's Board of Missions.

"Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, of New York, was President of the National Temperance Society, of which his father had been the first President, and of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions as well as of the Board of Trustees of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, where he was formerly professor and then president.

"Rev. Samuel Fallows, of Illinois, Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church for nearly fifty years, a member of our Council since 1912 and always regular in his attendance, was widely known as author, editor and tireless worker.

"Rev. John Goucher, of Maryland, with us since 1912, founder of the China and Korea Missions, almost as well known in the Orient as in the United States, was as author and educator a man to whom belongs the highest honor.

"Bishop G. Heinmiller, of Ohio, representing the recently reunited Evangelical Church, a member of our Council since 1912, was an earnest, devoted man of God. The editor of their weekly Church Journal for twenty-four years, he was in every position a self-sacrificing man.

"Mrs. J. H. Hoskins, of Missouri, a valued member of our Commission on Social Service, was faithful in all her associated relations.

"James W. Kinnear, of Pennsylvania, prominent in the state and in the World's Sunday School Association, was a trustee of Allegheny College and a member of our Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.

"Rev. Alvah H. Morrill, of New Hampshire, represented the American Christian Convention in our Council.

"Rev. Elias C. Morris, of Arkansas, was one of the foremost leaders among his people and President of the National Baptist Convention for nearly thirty years. He founded the Arkansas Baptist College, was both author and editor, and through all his life a most energetic worker.

"Rev. William Austin Smith, of New York, representing the Protestant Episcopal Commission on Christian Unity and the Department of Christian Social Service, was greatly beloved as a rector and for six years made a most brilliant record as the Editor of 'The Churchman.'

"Chancellor D. S. Stephens, of Michigan, with us since 1912, represented the Methodist Protestant Church; he was both author and editor, was President of Adrian College and was chosen to represent his church both abroad and at home.

"Of these, one and all, now promoted to service in the eternal kingdom, we may think as the writer to the Hebrews of their ancient heroes: 'These, all these, were they who through faith received token of God's approval; yet these did not actually receive the fulfilment of God's promise. Why so? Because God, with respect to us, looked onward to a higher blessing than was here attained by them, so that they might not reach that perfect state ere we could join them.'

"Here in our Federal Council we have a continuing brotherhood and we will live longer and richer lives because of those who have gone before. Ere long we will join them!"

"ALBERT G. LAWSON,  
"ALFRED WILLIAMS ANTHONY,  
*Committee.*"

VOTED: To approve the report of the Committee on Necrology.

VOTED: That the Chairman appoint a Committee on Resolutions.

The Chairman appointed President Joseph W. Mauck, Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Rev. Arthur E. Main.

On recommendation of the Business Committee,  
On the situation in Russia,

VOTED: That the Executive Committee record its warm appreciation of the procedure of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill in seeking to fulfil its task through service in mercy and relief. We especially commend the mission of the Commission's representative, Rev. John Sheridan Zelie, to the churches of Russia and recommend that the Commission continue this service to our brothers and sisters of that stricken nation so long as it may be needed.

On the situation in the Canal Zone.

VOTED: That the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America are most appreciative of the effort made by the officials of the United States Government stationed on the Canal Zone to guard the moral as well as the physical welfare of those who dwell on the Zone. This effort, however, is neutralized by the conditions which

exist across the border in the two cities of Panama, viz., Colon and Panama City. The saloon, the brothel, the lottery, the cabaret in its worst form, all flourish, making this region one of the worst plague spots in the world. The military and naval officers seek to restrain the actions of those under their control, but their efforts are not sufficient to overcome these conditions. In view of the fact that a portion of the fleet with eleven thousand men is to be on the Canal Zone during February, we respectfully urge that the Government do not only what has been done in the past, but that it use its good influence to secure the co-operation of the Government of Panama in removing from this whole region these degrading conditions that make this a center of moral and physical menace. This is more necessary for the protection of the civilian than of the military population. As the Zone will become more and more a Mecca for winter tourists, the menace will be still greater. The presence of the transient population will intensify the desire of the panderers of vice and drink to draw these visitors across the border.

In view of the seriousness of this situation, we memorialize the Government to consider most carefully this whole situation anew, to take such steps as can be taken to change existing conditions, pledging our hearty co-operation in such plans as will furnish the protection that is needed. We recommend that the Washington Committee be instructed to present this matter to the Government and to co-operate in all ways possible. We also recommend that the Washington Committee co-operate with the pastors and officers of the church on the Canal Zone, giving this church such advice and moral support as is necessary in grappling with this whole problem locally.

On recreation,

VOTED: That in view of the country-wide unrest, the increasingly apparent unwholesome effects of our machine age upon the life and spirit of industrial workers, the strain of our modern civilization and the perils of youth arising out of the pressure of commercialized amusements, it is recommended that increasing attention be given by all of our churches and local federations to the subject of recreation and the application of its deeper principles of education, citizenship development, creative self-expression, character building and community enrichment.

On the problems of the Near East,

VOTED: That there are numerous causes for congratulation over the response of America to the appeals from the Near East. The great work of Near East Relief, the sympathetic

attitude of our Government, the support which the Secretaries and the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council have given are acknowledged with grateful appreciation.

The relief measures have been executed with courage and efficiency. The Near East Relief workers, the representatives of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and the missionary organizations have been potent factors. Regardless of creed, class or geographical location our people have responded with commendable liberality.

The American naval officers and the men under them have given prompt and notable humanitarian aid during the recent tragic periods in the history of Smyrna, Northern and Central Anatolia, Constantinople, Thrace and Syria. We record our keen appreciation of this noble service.

The American flag has protected more than a hundred thousand children. In this group so tenderly cared for is the hope of the future leadership of the Near East.

The churches represented in the Federal Council have generally assumed leadership in the community campaigns for funds. Success would not have been possible without this generous and united co-operation.

We must impress our people with the fact that the needs are more urgent than ever. Deplore it as we may, there is little change in the situation. Gaunt forms of need are on every hand. To fail to "carry on" would be not only to forsake want and suffering in its most acute forms but in large measure to lose what we have so far saved. These orphaned children are in a real sense our wards. Sorely smitten people still look to us as their only hope.

We extend to the leaders of the Christian churches in the Near East our deepest sympathy and pledge them our continued efforts for their relief. We feel sure that American Christians will not be weary in well doing but will continue their support until the crisis is passed.

VOTED: That we are heartened by the position which our Government has taken toward the problems of the unprotected and persecuted non-Moslem populations of the Near East. We have heard with satisfaction recently of the position taken by Ambassador Child at the Lausanne Conference in urging the protection of the Christian minorities and a national home for the Armenian people. But there must be ceaseless interest, vigilance and activity until the unspeakable horrors of deportations, massacres and starvation cease.

Important as is the question of temporary relief for the refugees from Turkish rule, still more important is the permanent protection of Christian minorities in the Near East. They

must be freed from religious persecution and must be given unhindered opportunity for economic rehabilitation. A large factor in the solution of these human problems is the co-operation of the United States with other nations, not only in securing guarantees for justice but in seeing that these guarantees are carried out.

We are convinced that the American people will support our Government in whatever co-operative relationships it may assume in relation to the Near East. Apparently the Government awaits a mandate from the people. We urge the churches to give earnest consideration to these questions and to assume leadership in developing a public conscience which will encourage our Government to take active measures for a permanent solution of the Near Eastern question.

On the international situation,

VOTED: That reports from fifty observers representing the Federal Council of the Churches, supplemented and checked by the statements of representatives of economic and commercial organizations, make it plain that unless the United States comes to the aid of Europe the world is threatened with chaos.

It needs only an ordinary contact with continental Europe to make clear the fact that her political problems are fundamentally economic and moral and that the European nations can never meet the conditions caused by war, in which the United States was a participant, without the sympathetic counsel and economic help of the United States.

If, as seems not improbable, the nations of the world revert to pre-war policies of economic imperialism supported by rival armaments, then a new war is only a matter of time.

We therefore appeal to the Churches to become centers of public education on the moral necessity of the United States assuming its full share of responsibility in international tasks.

Our Government should either avail itself of existing provisions for organized international co-operation or present some better way.

We believe that the United States should definitely associate itself with the International Court of Justice now established at the Hague, in which we see the consummation of many decades of American desires and efforts for international peace through justice based on law.

We urge that the United States also associate itself fully without delay with the humanitarian commissions of the League of Nations, now affording the most effective agency

for dealing with the immediate non-political tasks confronting all Christian people.

We voice the gratitude of the Churches of America for the success attending the Conference on Limitation of Armament convened by our Government, and we urge our Government to take steps towards the convening of a second conference to deal with the economic reconstruction of the western world.

Above all, would we declare that the hope of a warless world does not rest on organizations and conferences alone; back of economic and political disorders lie fear, suspicion and selfishness. The ultimate remedy for such evils must be spiritual. The nations of the world must be brought to accept a new way of life, the one revealed by our Lord Jesus Christ. They must learn that to give justice is better and wiser than to fight for rights.

Dr. Macfarland presented the reports of the Committee on Mercy and Relief and the Commissions on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe and France and Belgium.

Rev. John Baer Stoudt, Director of the Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary, presented the report of the Commission (see pp. 85-86, Annual Report).

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Chairman of the Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe, and Rev. J. H. Franklin addressed the Committee on "The Duty of American Protestantism Towards European Protestantism."

VOTED: That the Executive Committee express its approval of the action of the November 17th Conference on the Interests of European Protestantism, recommending that the constituent bodies provide for the support of the Central Bureau instituted by the Swiss Protestant Federation. The Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe is authorized to make its appeal for this support in the name of the Executive Committee of the Council.

The General Secretary read excerpts from letters and telegrams received from the following individuals, organizations and church bodies.

**Messages Referring to the Work of the Commission on  
International Justice and Goodwill With Regard  
to the International Situation**

Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Ambassador from Belgium to the United States

Stephen P. Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education

Edward A. Filene

John H. Finley, Chairman of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill and Editor of the New York Times  
 J. B. Hubrecht, Netherlands Chargé d'Affaires  
 Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Chairman of the Committee on International Coöperation of the New York State League of Women Voters  
 James G. McDonald, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Association  
 George Foster Peabody  
 Mrs. Harriet B. Laidlaw  
 Oscar Straus and Dr. Charles H. Levermore, on behalf of the New York Peace Society  
 F. G. Tuttle, Chairman of the Woman's Pro-league Council  
 The New York Council for Limitation of Armament  
 Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt  
 Hon. George W. Wickersham, President of the American Association for International Coöperation  
 Portia H. Willis, Director of the Woman's Pro-League Council  
 Executive Committee of the Woman's Pro-League Council  
 The Royal Hungarian Legation, Washington, through Count Laszlo Szechenyi, Minister from Hungary  
 The American Friends' Service Committee, Philadelphia, through Wilbur K. Thomas, Executive Secretary  
 Jaspar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Brussels

#### Greetings from Representatives of Church Bodies in Europe

National Council of Evangelical Free Churches, through Samuel Chadwick, President; J. Scott Lidgett, Honorary Secretary; Thomas Nightingale, Secretary  
 Archbishop Alexander  
 J. R. Fleming, Acting General Secretary of the General Presbyterian Alliance  
 The Spanish Evangelical Church, through E. Lindegaard, President, and John Fliedner, Secretary, Madrid  
 The Danish Committee, which prepared the international congress at Copenhagen, through D. D. Aefer Th. Forgenders  
 The French Protestant Committee for Relief, through Edouard Gruner, President  
 The Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession in Austria and its affiliated denominations of Reformed Churches, Austria, through Dr. Wolfgang Haase, President  
 Board of the Evangelical Church in Czechoslovakia, Liptovsky, through Georg Janoska, Bishop  
 Rev. J. D. Jones, The Moderator of the Federal Council of the Free Churches of England, Bournemouth  
 Central European Bureau for Church Relief-Work, Zurich, through Rev. Adolf Keller, General Secretary  
 Swiss Church Federation, Zurich, through D. Herold and Adolf Keller  
 The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Estonia, Estland-Reval, through Jacob Kukk, Bishop  
 The Waldensian Churches of Italy, Rome, through B. Leger, Moderator  
 The Council of Evangelical Free Churches of Germany, through Theophil Mann  
 The Executive Board of the Evangelical Free Church, Breslau, through Gottfried Nagel

The Norse Bible Society, Christiania, through L. Koren, General Secretary  
The Italian Evangelical Church, Geneva, through Jean Martin, President, and Tr. Carmagnola, Secretary  
The Presbyterian Church of Hungary, Budapest, through Bishop Rávász  
Protestant Alliance of Deaconry, Jugoslavia, Novisad, through Dr. Adolph Hempt, Chairman, and H. Rihm, "Home's Parson of the Deaconess-House in Novisad"  
National Protestant Church of Geneva, through S. P. Thormeyer, President of the Consistory  
Executive Board of the Evangelical Brethren's Union (Moravian Church), Herrnhut, through P. T. Tinser, Episcopus, Unitatis Fratrum  
The Union Protestante Belge, Brussels  
The German Evangelical Board of Czecho-Slovakia, Gablonz, through D. E. Wehrenpfennig, President  
German Central Bureau for Church Relief, Berlin, through D. Schreiber  
Church Committee of the Evangelical Church of Galicia, Stanislau, through Dr. Th. Sockeler, Chairman

Chaplain Eli Bertalot, Pastor of the Italian Church at Geneva, was introduced and spoke on the religious situation in Europe.

Rev. Henry A. Atkinson addressed the Committee on "The Significance of the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work."

Rev. John Sheridan Zelie, who represented the Federal Council in relief work in Russia, spoke on the present situation in Russia, discussing especially the relations of western Christianity to the Russian Church.

Rt. Rev. Theophilos N. Pashkovsky, Bishop in the Orthodox Russian Church, was presented to the Committee and gave expression to the gratitude of his people and his Church for the help received from the Federal Council and for its manifestations of Christian sympathy.

The meeting adjourned after the benediction, pronounced by Bishop Pashkovsky.

### Friday Afternoon, December 15, 2.15

The Chairman, Rev. F. W. Burnham, presiding.

Rev. Charles F. Rice, former President of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, offered prayer.

The Recording Secretary read a fraternal letter received from Bishop Earl Cranston of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VOTED: To receive the letter and to instruct the Recording Secretary to make suitable reply.

The following cablegram from Archbishop Alexander, in behalf of the Patriarch of Constantinople was presented:

"December 15th, 1922.

"Rev. Charles S. Macfarland,  
"Indianapolis, Indiana.

"Lausanne conference favorably considers monstrous demand of Turks to expel the Oecumenical Patriarchate and associated institutions from Constantinople, the seat of orthodoxy for centuries. In the name of Christian solidarity in the interest of our common faith cable protest Christian powers Lausanne, also American Government, Washington. Use all means in your power to avoid such calamity, which exposes Christians of the East to total ruin and hopelessly damages prestige influence of the venerable Apostolic Oecumenical throne our Patriarch begs you not to fail him in this grave moment.

"*ARCHBISHOP ALEXANDER.*"

VOTED: To receive the cablegram and refer it to the Business Committee.

On recommendation of the Business Committee,

VOTED: That a Committee consisting of Dr. Robert E. Speer, Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent and Rev. Charles S. Macfarland be appointed to draft a reply to the cablegram from Archbishop Alexander on behalf of the Patriarch.

On recommendation of the Committee,

VOTED: That the following cablegram be sent to Hon. Richard Washburn Child, Rev. James L. Barton, Rev. George R. Montgomery, at Lausanne, and to Patriarch Meletios, and that a copy be telegraphed to Hon. Charles E. Hughes at Washington.

"Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 15, 1922

"Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, assembled in annual session, deems it the concern of Christendom to insist that the ancient institution of the Patriarchate in Constantinople threatened with expulsion by the Turks be protected by the nations assembled at Lausanne from so grave an indignity and abhorrent wrong.

"ROBERT E. SPEER, *President*,  
"BISHOP CHARLES H. BRENT,  
"CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, *General Secretary.*"

Rev. John R. Voris, Associate General Secretary of the Near East Relief, was introduced and spoke on the work of that organization.

Captain E. A. Yarrow of the American Red Cross was introduced to the Committee and spoke regarding recent experiences in the Near East.

Dr. Speer presented some of the obligations resting on America with reference to the Near East.

Mr. Cavert presented the report of the Commission on Christian Education.

Dr. Robert L. Kelly, Executive Secretary of the Council of Church Boards of Education, spoke on the theme, "What Should be Done to Secure a More Unified Approach to the Whole Task of Christian Education?"

Professor Wilbur F. Tillett, as a matter of personal privilege, spoke with appreciation of President S. G. Atkins of Slater Normal School, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, the son of slaves owned by Dean Tillett's father. President Atkins made a gracious response.

The report of the Editorial Council of the Religious Press was presented. (See p. 95, Annual Report.)

Mr. Arthur E. Hungerford, Publicity Adviser to the Federal Council, addressed the Committee on the subject, "What Can be Done by the Federal Council to Secure a Larger Public Hearing for the Churches' Work." (See pp. 90-94, Annual Report.)

Dean Shailer Mathews, Chairman of the Western Committee, presented the report of the Western Office. (See pp. 113-115, Annual Report.)

The General Secretary, Mr. Cavert, introduced the following representatives of the organizations affiliated, co-operating or consultative with the Federal Council, who gave brief interpretations of their work:

Robert P. Wilder, General Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement.

Mrs. Fred S. Bennett, President of the Council of Women for Home Missions, who at the request of Dr. Anthony, General Secretary of the Home Missions Council, also reported for the Home Missions Council.

Mr. E. T. Colton and Mr. C. V. Hibbard, Associate General Secretaries of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

\*Miss Florence Simms, National Board of the Y. W. C. A.

Dr. H. O. Pritchard, President of the Council of Church Boards of Education.

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions presented the report of the Committee, as follows:

"The members of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and its invited guests and visitors acknowledge with grateful appreciation the invitation of the Federation of Churches of Indianapolis to be its guests. It has been painstaking in attentions during this Annual Meeting. This city federation is in spirit and methods a fine exponent of the Christian Unity in service which is the chief objective of the Federal Council.

"A like federated spirit moves the city and has been expressed in the generous hospitality of the homes, hotels and city at large, and not less by liberal space given and service rendered by the press.

"The comforts and conveniences of the First Baptist Church, in which the meetings have been held, and the constant presence of Dr. Taylor, the pastor, and his people, have been conspicuous reminders of a hearty, all-city welcome. The very atmosphere has been finely responsive to the objectives of the meeting and has facilitated the deliberations. It will not be invidious to refer by name to Mr. W. E. Hackleman, who as leader in music has enriched the devotional sessions.

\*Deceased.

"The growing efficiency of the working forces of the Council is gratefully noted. An attempt to name those who, as office and other associates of Dr. Macfarland and Mr. Cavert in their masterful administration, richly merit recognition, would involve the hazard of embarrassing omissions.

"JOSEPH W. MAUCK,  
"ALBERT G. LAWSON,  
"ARTHUR E. MAIN,

*"Committee on Closing Resolutions."*

VOTED: To approve the report of the Committee.

VOTED: That the minutes of this meeting of the Executive Committee with any items of unfinished business be referred to the Administrative Committee for approval and publication.

VOTED: That after the evening public session the Committee adjourn *sine die*.

Closing prayer was offered by Dean Tillett.

**Friday Evening, December 15, at 8.00**

A public meeting on the subject, "The Church and World Unity," was held, Dean Shailer Mathews, former President of the Federal Council of the Churches, presiding.

Prayer was offered by Rev. A. E. Main.

Dr. Robert E. Speer, the President of the Council, delivered an address on "The Contributions of Foreign Missions to World Unity."

"The Call to the Church to Develop a Christian International Life" was the subject of an address by Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, Vice-Chairman of the Federal Council's Commission on International Justice and Goodwill.

The session was closed with prayer and the benediction by Rev. Frederick Lynch.

RIVINGTON D. LORD,

*Recording Secretary.*

WILLIAM H. ALLISON,

CHARLES E. SCHAEFFER,

*Associate Recording Secretaries*

*for the Meeting.*

**Members, Alternates and Corresponding Members Attending the Meeting of the Executive Committee, December 13-15, 1923**

*Chairman, REV. FREDERICK W. BURNHAM*

*Vice-Chairmen, BISHOP JOHN M. MOORE*

*REV. RUFUS W. MILLER*

**Members at Large**

Mr. Alfred R. Kimball, New York City

Rev. Rivington D. Lord, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dean Shailer Mathews, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. Frank Mason North, New York City

Dr. Robert E. Speer, New York City

**Baptist Churches, North**

*Executive Committee*

Rev. J. Y. Aitchison, New York City (alternate for meeting)

Prof. W. H. Allison, Hamilton, N. Y. (alternate)

Rev. Howard B. Grose, New York City

Rev. Albert G. Lawson, New York City

Rev. John M. Moore, Brooklyn, N. Y. (alternate for meeting)

Ben I. Davis, Pittsburgh, Pa. (alternate for meeting)

Rev. F. E. Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind. (alternate for meeting)

*Corresponding Members*

Rev. Charles A. Brooks, New York City—Church and Social Service

Rev. James H. Franklin, New York City—International Justice and Goodwill

Rev. George R. Hovey, New York City—Commission on the Church and Race Relations

Rev. H. F. Stilwell, Cleveland, Ohio—Commission on Evangelism

**National Baptist Convention**

*Executive Committee*

Dr. W. H. Jernagin, Washington, D. C.

H. W. Holloway, Helena, Ark.

Rev. L. G. Jordan, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. I. A. Thomas, Evanston, Ill.

Rev. J. H. Henderson, Knoxville, Tenn.

Rev. D. S. Klugh, Boston, Mass (alternate)

Rev. J. E. Echols, Buffalo, N. Y. (alternate)

Rev. Thomas H. White, Jersey City, N. J. (alternate)

*Corresponding Members*

Rev. R. A. Broyles, Waterloo, Iowa—Evangelism

Rev. P. James Bryant, Atlanta, Ga.—F. C. Member

Rev. S. E. Griggs, Memphis, Tenn.—F. C. Member

Rev. J. H. C. Henry, Vicksburg, Miss.—F. C. Member

Rev. J. E. Knox, Austin, Tex.—F. C. Member

Rev. B. J. F. Wesbrook, Indianapolis, Ind.—F. C. Member

**Free Baptist Church**

*Executive Committee*

Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony, New York City

Rev. J. W. Mauck, Hillsdale, Mich.

**Christian Church***Executive Committee*

Rev. Martyn Summerbell, Lakemont, N. Y.

Rev. F. G. Coffin, Albany, Mo. (alternate for meeting)

*Corresponding Members*

Rev. Warren H. Denison, Dayton, Ohio—Denominational Forward Movements

Rev. W. P. Minton, Dayton, Ohio—International Justice and Goodwill

Rev. Omer S. Thomas, Dayton, Ohio—Army and Navy Chaplains

**Christian Reformed Church***Executive Committee*

Rev. John Dolfin, Muskegon, Mich.

Rev. Henry Beets, Grand Rapids, Mich. (alternate for meeting)

**Churches of God in N. A. (General Eldership)***Executive Committee*

Rev. J. W. Whisler, McMechen, W. Va.

**Congregational Churches***Executive Committee*

Rev. Arthur H. Armstrong, St. Louis, Mo. (alternate for meeting)

Rev. Charles E. Burton, New York City (alternate for meeting)

W. B. Davis, Cleveland Ohio (alternate for meeting)

Mr. Norton M. Little, Washington, D. C.

*Corresponding Members*

Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, New York City—International Justice and Goodwill

Chaplain John T. Axton, Washington, D. C.—Army and Navy Chaplains

Rev. Ozora S. Davis, Chicago, Ill.—Evangelism

Dr. Robert L. Kelly, New York City—Administrative Committee

Rev. Frederick Lynch, New York City—Administrative Committee

Rev. G. W. Nash, Chicago, Ill.—Federal Council Alternate

Chaplain E. W. Scott, Washington, D. C.—Army and Navy Chaplains

**Disciples of Christ***Executive Committee*

Rev. F. W. Burnham, St. Louis, Mo.

Pres. H. O. Pritchard, Indianapolis, Ind. (alternate for meeting)

Rev. Milo J. Smith, Indianapolis, Ind. (alternate for meeting)

Prof. Alva W. Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind. (alternate for meeting)

*Corresponding Members*

Rev. Jesse M. Bader, St. Louis, Mo.—Evangelism

Rev. John McD. Horne, Lebanon, Ind.—Federal Council Alternate

**Evangelical Church***Executive Committee*

Bishop S. P. Spreng, Naperville, Ill.  
Rev. H. V. Summers, Louisville, Ohio

*Corresponding Member*

Rev. J. W. Heininger, Cleveland, Ohio—Evangelism

**Evangelical Synod of N. A.***Executive Committee*

Rev. R. Niebuhr, Detroit, Mich.  
Rev. John Baltzer, St. Louis, Mo. (alternate for meeting)

**Friends***Executive Committee*

Dr. Walter C. Woodward, Richmond, Ind.

*Corresponding Member*

S. E. Nicholson, Washington, D. C.—Temperance

**Methodist Episcopal Church***Executive Committee*

Rev. B. F. Abbott, St. Louis, Mo. (alternate)  
E. H. Cherrington, Westerville, Ohio (alternate)  
Bishop Thomas Nicholson, Chicago, Ill.  
Rev. Charles F. Rice, Medford, Mass.  
Bishop John L. Nuelsen, Zurich, Switzerland (alternate for meeting)  
Rev. J. C. Nate, New York City (alternate for meeting)  
Rev. E. C. Wareing, Cincinnati, Ohio (alternate for meeting)

*Corresponding Member*

\*Miss Florence Simms, New York City—Church and Social Service  
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Rev. S. G. Inman.....	Committee on Coöperation in Latin America
Robert P. Wilder.....	Student Volunteer Movement

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Alfred R. Kimball	Bishop Luther B. Wilson

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Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert	Rev. Charles S. Macfarland
William Sloane Coffin	Hon. Carl E. Milliken
John J. Eagan	Fred B. Smith
Dr. John H. Finley	Rev. J. Ross Stevenson
Rev. Charles L. Goodell	Rev. Worth M. Tippy
Rev. Roy B. Guild	Rev. E. C. Wareing
Rev. Sidney L. Gulick	Rev. E. O. Watson
Dr. George E. Haynes	Rev. Herbert L. Willett

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<i>Vice-Chairman</i> .....	Rev. Charles Wood
<i>Secretary</i> .....	Rev. E. O. Watson
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Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, General Secretary
Caroline W. Chase, Assistant Secretary
Rev. Roy B. Guild, Secretary, Commission on Councils of Churches
Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary, Commission on International Justice and Goodwill
Rev. George R. Montgomery, Associate Secretary, Commission on International Justice and Goodwill
Donald Winston, Associate Secretary, Commission on International Justice and Goodwill
Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Secretary, Commission on the Church and Social Service
Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, Research Secretary, Commission on the Church and Social Service
Rev. Charles L. Goodell, Secretary, Commission on Evangelism and Life Service
Rev. E. O. Watson, Secretary, Washington Committee
Rev. Herbert L. Willett, Secretary, Western Committee
Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary, Commission on the Church and Race Relations

## 222 FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST

Rev. W. W. Alexander, Secretary, Commission on the Church and Race Relations  
Rev. John Baer Stoudt, Director, Huguenot-Walloon New Netherland Tercentenary  
Rev. Carl S. Van Winkle, Acting Secretary, Board of Finance  
Mr. Arthur E. Hungerford, Publicity Advisor  
The above together with the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Administrative Committee constitute the Secretarial Council.  
Elizabeth Baker, Research Assistant, Commission on the Church and Social Service  
Agnes H. Campbell, Research Assistant, Commission on the Church and Social Service  
Elizabeth M. Bell, Office Secretary, Commission on Evangelism and Life Service  
Anne Bowley, Office Secretary, Commission on International Justice and Goodwill  
Inez M. Cavert, Librarian, Commission on the Church and Social Service  
Antonia Froendt, Assistant to the Secretary, Commissions on Relations with France and Belgium and Religious Bodies in Europe  
Mildred Glover, Office Secretary, Commission on Councils of Churches  
Beatrice A. Hagerty, Secretary to Mr. Johnson, Commission on the Church and Social Service  
Elinor M. Henry, Secretary to Dr. Tippy, Commission on the Church and Social Service  
Olive Jeter, Private Secretary, Commission on the Church and Race Relations  
Marion A. MacKinlay, Assistant to the Treasurer  
Grace M. Mills, Private Secretary  
Isabel Smock, Assistant to Secretary, Board of Finance and Director of the Printing and Publication Department  
Mrs. Leah J. Street, Office Secretary, Washington Office, 937 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.  
Elizabeth Wallace, Private Secretary

### PERMANENT COMMISSIONS

#### Commission on Councils of Churches

*Chairman* ..... Fred B. Smith  
*Executive Secretary* ..... Rev. Roy B. Guild

#### Commission on Evangelism and Life Service

*Chairman* ..... Rev. J. Ross Stevenson  
*Vice-Chairman* ..... Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins  
*Executive Secretary* ..... Rev. Charles L. Goodell

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Rev. J. W. Bailey	Rev. M. Howsare
Rev. James M. Blackwood	Rev. George G. Mahy
Rev. William L. Burdick	Rev. Homer McMillan
Rev. R. W. Chesnut	Rev. James G. Martin
Rev. George B. Dean	Rev. R. L. Russell
Rev. Abram Durkee	Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer
Rev. Frederick L. Fagley	Rev. J. E. Shannon
Rev. W. A. Freemantle	Rev. H. F. Stilwell
Rev. J. W. Heininger	Rev. Charles O. Whitely

**Commission on the Church and Social Service**

<i>Vice-Chairman</i> .....	Shelby M. Harrison
<i>Executive Secretary</i> .....	Rev. Worth M. Tippy
<i>Secretary for Community Relations</i> .....	Rev. Carl Barnett
<i>Research Secretary</i> .....	Rev. F. Ernest Johnson

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Rev. Charles A. Brooks	Rev. James M. Mullan
Rev. M. P. Burns	Rev. James L. Skaggs
Rev. Arthur E. Holt	Rev. Alva W. Taylor
Very Rev. Charles N. Lathrop	Rev. Harry F. Ward
	Rev. A. C. Zumbrunner

**Commission on Temperance**

<i>Chairman</i> .....	Hon. Carl E. Milliken
-----------------------	-----------------------

**Commission on Christian Education**

<i>Chairman</i> .....	Rev. William Adams Brown
<i>Secretary</i> .....	Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert

**Commission on International Justice and Goodwill**

<i>Chairman</i> .....	Dr. John H. Finley
<i>Executive Secretary</i> .....	Rev. Sidney L. Gulick
<i>Associate Secretary</i> .....	Rev. George R. Montgomery
<i>Associate Secretary</i> .....	Donald Winston
<i>Chairman, Committee on Relations with the Orient,</i>	Rev. James H. Franklin
<i>Chairman, Committee on Relations with Mexico,</i>	Dr. Henry Goddard Leach
<i>Chairman, Committee on Mercy and Relief</i> .....	Rev. F. H. Knubel

**Commission on Relations with France and Belgium**

<i>Chairman</i> .....	William Sloane Coffin
<i>Secretary</i> .....	Rev. Charles S. Macfarland

**Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe**

<i>Chairman</i> .....	Bishop James Cannon, Jr.
<i>Secretary</i> .....	Rev. Charles S. Macfarland

**Commission on the Church and Race Relations**

<i>Chairman</i> .....	John J. Eagan
<i>Secretary</i> .....	Dr. George E. Haynes
<i>Secretary</i> .....	Rev. W. W. Alexander

**SPECIAL COMMISSION****The Huguenot-Walloon New Netherland Tercentenary**

<i>Chairman</i> .....	Robert W. DeForest
<i>Chairman Executive Committee</i> .....	Rev. Charles S. Macfarland
<i>Director</i> .....	Rev. John Baer Stoudt
<i>Secretary</i> .....	Miss Antonia Froendt

**PERMANENT COMMITTEES****General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains**

*Chairman* ..... Bishop William F. McDowell  
*Secretary* ..... Rev. E. O. Watson  
                       937 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

**Committee on Religious Work in the Canal Zone**

*Chairman* ..... E. E. Olcott  
*Secretary* ..... Rev. Roy B. Guild

**Editorial Council of the Religious Press**

*Chairman* ..... Rev. Ernest C. Wareing  
*Vice-Chairman* ..... Rev. Frederick Lynch  
*Secretary* ..... Rev. Howard B. Grose

**Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook**

*Chairman* ..... Rev. William Adams Brown  
*Secretary* ..... Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert

**JOINT COMMITTEES WITH OTHER BODIES****Committee on Interchange of Preachers and Speakers Between  
the Churches of America, Great Britain and France  
(Coöperating with the World Alliance for International Friendship)**

*Chairman* ..... President W. D. Mackenzie  
*Vice-Chairman* ..... Very Rev. Howard Robbins  
*Secretary* ..... Rev. Henry A. Atkinson  
                       70 Fifth Avenue, New York City

**JOINT COMMITTEE ON UTILIZING SURVEYS****(Federal Council, Home Missions Council and the Council of  
Women for Home Missions)**

*Chairman* ..... Rev. L. C. Barnes  
*Secretary* ..... Rev. Rodney W. Roundy  
                       156 Fifth Avenue, New York City

1922

### TREASURER'S REPORT

The close of the year 1922 shows for the first time in three years a balance on hand.

This satisfactory result has been reached by carefully keeping the expenses considerably within the budget authorized, and by constant and persistent work on the part of the whole secretarial staff in seeking contributions.

The apportionments received from the denominational bodies have not increased as much as had been hoped but do show a small increase, and there is hope of further gain from this source in 1923.

The following gifts received in previous years, have been designated by the Board of Trustees as a Permanent Fund:

Mrs. D. Willis James .....	\$1,000.00
Legacy Estate of Henry Martin Hervey .....	7,663.35
	<hr/> \$8,663.35

The above amount of \$8,663.35 is invested in a Property Account for furniture and fixtures, typewriters, manifolding machinery and library.

A careful appraisal made by the Globe Appraisal Company indicates that the Council owns property of an insurable replacement value of about \$28,000.00.

The total cost of all property above the amount of this Permanent Fund has been charged to general expenses.

In 1921 on the death of Mr. George Warren Brown of St. Louis we had word of a legacy of 100 shares of the Common Stock of the Brown Shoe Company. This has not yet been delivered but is worth about \$6,000 to be added to the Permanent Fund, and it is his request that it be not sold for five years, without the consent of the executors. It has not paid any dividends during the past year.

It is hoped that this fund may be increased to form an Endowment.

The receipts and disbursements for the year have been as follows:

### RECEIPTS

DENOMINATIONAL APPORTIONMENTS .....	\$51,519.94
Denominational Contributions for	
<i>Special Departments:</i>	
Washington Office .....	3,450.00
Commission on Evangelism .....	1,000.00
Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe .....	2,000.00
Department of Research .....	4,875.00
Contributions from Local Churches.....	8,647.41
	Total .....
	\$71,492.35
FROM AFFILIATED AND CO-OPERATING BODIES :	
War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. (for the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains) .....	\$10,000.00
Church Peace Union (for the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill)..	6,000.00
Russell Sage Foundation (for the Commission on the Church and Race Relations)...	5,000.00
War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A. (for the Research Department) .....	930.67
For Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe .....	650.00
	22,580.67
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM INDIVIDUALS .....	117,768.52
LITERATURE, INCLUDING SALE OF YEAR BOOK OF CHURCHES	5,262.06
REFUNDS FROM COMMISSIONS AND SECRETARIES FOR PUBLICITY, TRAVELING EXPENSES, ETC. .....	15,302.37
DEPARTMENT OF PRINTING AND PUBLICATION	
<i>(United Process Company)</i>	
Receipts:	
Services in 1922 .....	\$49,897.00
Expenditures:	
Office Expense .....	\$5,738.54
Outside Assistance .....	6,692.39
Wages .....	21,755.41
Rent .....	1,972.32
Postage .....	10,219.40
	\$46,378.06
Less Supplies on Hand .....	370.66
	46,007.40
Profit .....	3,889.60
RELIEF FOR THE CHILDREN OF RUSSIA:	
Balance received from Carl E. Milliken, Treas., to be held for Designated Relief.....	\$6,041.00
Contributions .....	55.00
	6,096.00
Carried forward .....	\$242,391.57

Brought forward .....	\$242,391.57
<b>BALANCES ON HAND, JANUARY 1ST, 1922</b>	
Commission on Councils of Churches.....	\$2,904.60
General Wartime Commission .....	2,059.50
Committee on the War and Religious Outlook .....	1,045.14
Commission on Relations with France and Belgium, Administration .....	596.66
	<hr/>
	6,605.90
	<hr/>
	\$248,997.47

**EXPENDITURES**

Deficit, January 1, 1922 .....	\$13,892.98
--------------------------------	-------------

**General Expenses:**

Administration .....	\$14,800.00
Office Staff, Wages .....	8,398.04
Office Expense .....	4,963.50
Telephone, telegram and cable .....	1,712.47
Travel and expense of Meetings.....	4,076.42
Rent, Central Offices .....	2,892.48
Publication and Library .....	4,159.79
Treasurer's Department .....	7,953.15
Incidentals .....	2,612.98
Property purchased .....	367.00
Interest .....	676.36
Department of Promotion .....	10,261.54
Religious Publicity Service .....	14,161.28
	<hr/>
	77,035.01

**Washington Office:**

Administration .....	\$7,820.00
Clerical Service .....	2,548.00
Office Expense .....	4,999.87
Printing and Publication .....	2,061.33
Travel .....	602.38
Year Book of the Churches .....	3,346.82
	<hr/>
	21,378.40

**Western Office:**

Administration .....	\$3,557.50
Office Expense .....	976.35
Printing and Publication .....	192.81
Travel .....	404.58
	<hr/>
	5,131.24

**Commission on Councils of Churches:**

Administration .....	\$7,737.64
Office Expense .....	1,696.94
Printing and Publication .....	1,513.53
Travel .....	3,415.67
	<hr/>
	14,363.78

**Commission on Evangelism and Life Service:**

Administration .....	\$7,530.00
Office Expense .....	464.27
Printing and Publication .....	1,465.64
Travel .....	2,140.42
	<hr/>
	11,600.33

Carried forward .....

\$143,401.74

Brought forward .....	\$143,401.74
-----------------------	--------------

**Commission on Christian Education:**

Administration .....	\$266.66
Clerical Service .....	112.00
Office Expense .....	260.34
Printing and Publication .....	150.70
Travel .....	88.70
	878.40

**Commission on the Church and Social Service:**

Administration .....	\$7,560.00
Clerical Service .....	1,048.67
Office Expense .....	2,285.22
Printing and Publication .....	1,173.03
Travel .....	2,370.51
Committee on Community Relations .....	1,495.27
Committee on Child Welfare .....	220.54
	16,153.24

**Commission on the Church and Race Relations:**

Administration .....	\$4,901.05
Office Expense .....	626.08
Printing and Publication .....	472.31
Travel .....	1,275.24
	7,274.68

**Commission on Temperance .....** 189.15**Commission on International Justice and Goodwill:**

Administration .....	\$1,646.98
Office Expense .....	1,669.16
Printing and Publication .....	12,375.10
Travel .....	996.28
	\$16,687.52

**COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH THE ORIENT:**

Administration and Office Expense .....	\$6,886.91
Printing and Publication.....	311.50
Travel .....	368.90
	7,567.31

Committee on Mexico .....	1,148.91
Co-operative Work .....	2,832.76
	2,832.76

28,236.50

**Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies In Europe, Administration:**

Assistant to Secretary .....	\$797.53
General Office Expense, Rent, etc. .....	956.51
Printing, Publication and Postage (including printing for foreign conferences).....	1,690.74
Travel .....	98.00
Incidentals .....	216.83
Expense of Conferences of European Bodies .....	1,706.48
	5,466.09

Carried forward .....	\$201,599.80
-----------------------	--------------

Brought forward ..... \$201,599.80

**Commission on Relations with France and Belgium,**

**Administration:**

Assistant to Secretary .....	\$797.55
General Office Expense, Rent, etc. ....	922.94
Printing, Publication and Postage.....	738.21
Travel .....	180.00
Expense of Representatives from Europe....	225.05
Incidentals .....	86.00
	_____
	2,949.75

**Research Department:**

Administration .....	\$6,683.32
Clerical Service .....	4,668.29
Office Expense .....	3,288.00
Printing and Publication .....	13,166.40
Travel .....	1,081.74
	_____
	28,887.75

**Huguenot-Walloon New Netherland Commission:**

Administration .....	\$2,574.92
Office Expense .....	489.59
Printing and Publication .....	299.80
Travel .....	696.83
	_____
	4,061.14

**General Wartime Commission of the Churches.....** 61.45

**Committee on the War and Religious Outlook.....** 628.07

**Relief for the Children of Russia:**

Travel .....	\$105.43
Office Expense .....	325.32
	_____
	430.75
	_____
	\$238,618.71

**Balances on Hand, December 31, 1922:**

General Fund .....	\$3,205.12
Commission on Councils of Churches .....	153.87
General Wartime Commission .....	1,998.05
Committee on the War and Religious Outlook .....	495.68
Commission on Relations with France and Belgium, Administration .....	290.59
Commission on International Justice and Goodwill:	
(Committee on Mexico) .....	\$450.00
(Co-operative Work) .....	281.34
	_____
	731.34
Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe (Central Bureau).....	50.00
Relief for the Children of Russia.....	5,665.25
	_____
	\$12,589.90

**LESS ADVANCES DURING 1922:**

Huguenot-Walloon New Netherland Commission .....	2,211.14
	_____
	10,378.76
	_____
	\$248,997.47

## BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1922

	Dr.	Cr.
Commission on Councils of Churches:		
Special account: Cr. ....	\$1,557.06	
Regular account: Dr. ....	1,403.19	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
.....	\$153.87	
General Wartime Commission .....	1,998.05	
Committee on the War and Religious Outlook .....	495.68	
Commission on Relations with France and Belgium (Administration) .....	290.59	
Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe (Central Bureau).....	50.00	
Huguenot-Walloon New Netherland Commission .....	\$2,211.14	
Commission on International Justice and Good-will:		
Committee on Mexico .....	\$450.00	
Cooperative Work .....	281.34	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
.....	731.34	
Relief for the Children of Russia.....	5,665.25	
Permanent Fund .....	8,663.35	
Property Account .....	8,663.35	
Cash .....	9,737.80	
Accounts receivable and supplies .....	\$1,217.37	
Less accounts payable .....	576.41	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
.....	640.96	
Balance General Fund .....	3,205.12	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
.....	\$21,253.25	\$21,253.25

## GENERAL RELIEF FUNDS.

The Federal Council has served as the Treasurer for three definite relief funds, one to assist the Union Churches in the Canal Zone, another to assist in rebuilding devastated Protestant Churches and the development of Protestant institutions in France and Belgium, and the third, the Relief for the Children of Russia. These funds are carried in entirely separate accounts.

In addition to this, contributions have passed through the office for other causes, including the Near East Relief and the China famine funds, all of which have been accounted for to these organizations.

### COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS WORK ON THE CANAL ZONE

**EXPENDITURES :**

Office Expense .....	\$33.22
Printing and Publication .....	335.46
Union Church on the Canal Zone.....	5,250.00
	\$5,618.68

**RECEIPTS :**

Balance, December 31, 1921.....	\$57.60
Contributions,	
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.,	
Board of Church Erection.....	\$5,000.00
Individuals .....	461.00
	5,461.00
	5,518.60
Deficit .....	\$100.08

### RELIEF FOR THE CHILDREN OF RUSSIA

The campaign for Russian Relief has extended from December 20, 1921, to the present date, and consisted mainly of appeals by letter in three repeated mailings and in some cases four mailings to 100,000 churches and 25,000 individuals. It is impossible to estimate the returns because the responses were almost entirely made directly from the churches to the American Relief Administration and the American Friends Service Committee or through denominational channels. These agencies report that the responses were unusually gratifying.

The following is a transcript from the books:

**RECEIVED :**

Contributions through this Committee from individuals and churches .....	\$125,038.82
---	--------------

**PAID :**

Jan. 26. American Relief Ad- ministration .....	\$30,000.00
Jan. 26. American Friends Ser- vice Committee .....	10,000.00
July 15. American Relief Ad- ministration .....	60,000.00
	\$100,000.00
Printing, Publicity and Advertising....	8,489.43
Postage .....	6,273.06
Office Expense .....	483.26
Rent .....	423.78
Incidentals, including expense of Com- missioner to Russia .....	292.31
Stenographic and clerical service and multigraphing .....	3,035.98
	118,997.82

Balance paid to the Treasurer of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to be held as a Special Fund for Designated Relief .....

\$6,041.00

I have paid the balance to Alfred R. Kimball, Treasurer of the Federal Council, and recommend that this be held as a designated fund until

called for, that the Special Account be now closed and that any amounts coming in hereafter be carried as designated relief funds by the Treasurer of the Federal Council. I therefore hereby resign as Treasurer of this Special Fund.

CARL E. MILLIKEN, *Treasurer.*

DECEMBER 22, 1922.

### RELIEF FOR FRENCH AND BELGIAN CHURCHES

(Commission on Relations with France and Belgium)

*Amounts transmitted to France and Belgium through the Treasurer's office:*

Balance on hand, December 31, 1921.....	\$596.66
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A..	\$16,500.00
Presbyterian Church in the U. S.....	4,000.00
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	1,000.00
Individual contributions .....	4,105.15
	_____
	25,605.15
	_____
	\$26,201.81

*The following amounts were transmitted directly by the donors to France and Belgium:*

Baptist Churches .....	\$15,650.00
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. ....	4,000.00
American Bible Society .....	1,000.00
Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania..	200.00
Individual contributions for the Hospital and School in Lille.....	7,486.27
	_____
	28,336.27
Making a total of .....	\$54,538.08

### AUSTRIAN RELIEF

(Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe)

RECEIVED .....	\$1,705.10
Sent to Corresponding Committee in Vienna.....	\$1,555.43
Expenses .....	139.67
Balance on hand .....	10.00
	_____
	1,705.10

DECEMBER, 28, 1922. DWIGHT H. DAY, *Treasurer,*

*Sub-Committee on Austrian Relief.*

The accounts of the Treasurer have been examined by a Certified Public Accountant, who attests the correctness of the report from the Treasurer's books. The Accountant's summaries include both the Council's own accounts and funds received and paid for various committees, funds, and loans, correlated with the work of the Council.

ALFRED R. KIMBALL,  
*Treasurer.*

MARCH 27, 1923.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

ALFRED R. KIMBALL, *Treasurer*  
105 East 22nd Street, New York City

Gentlemen:

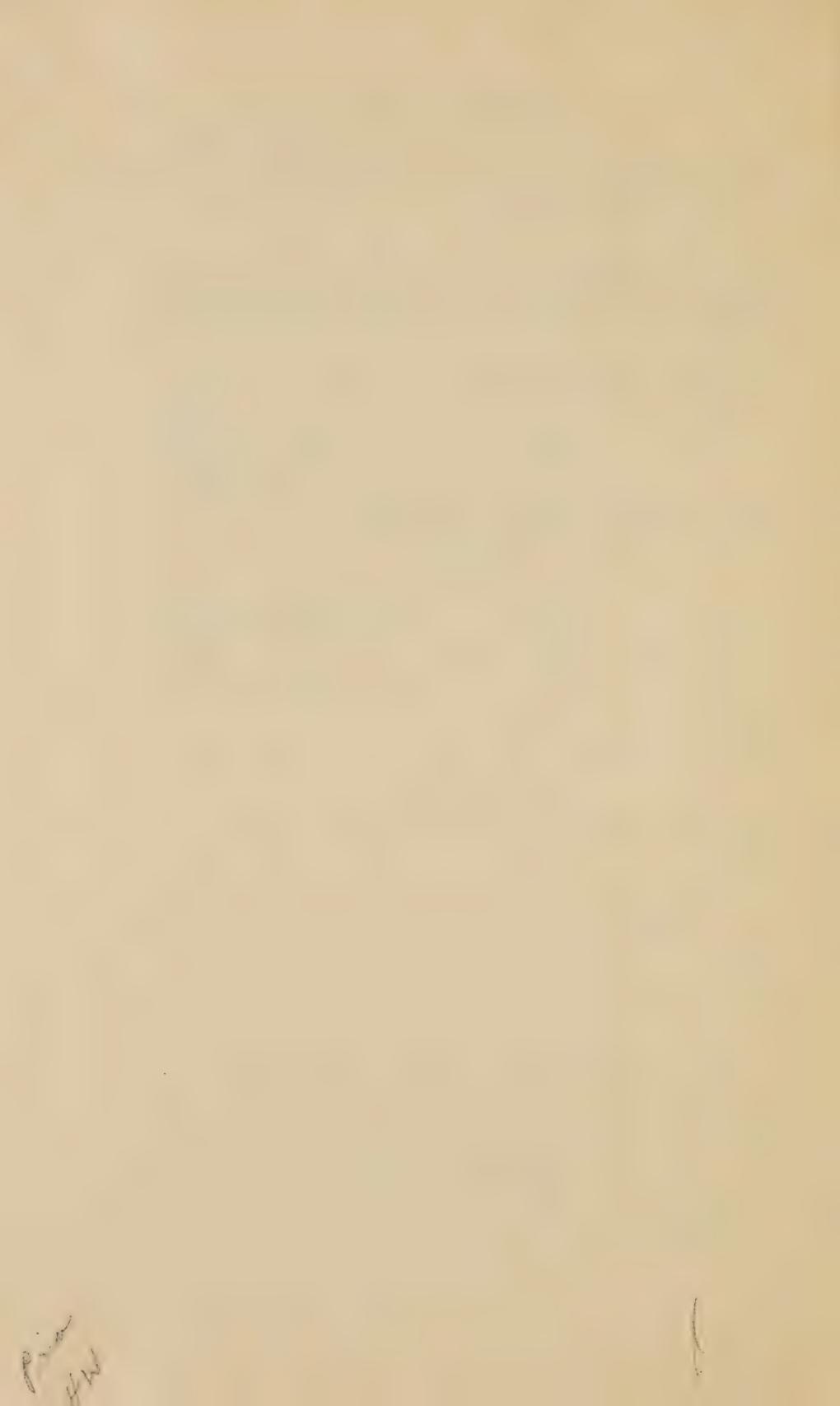
We have examined the accounts of your Treasurer for the year 1922, showing Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1922, \$4,895.41, Receipts of \$344,561.75 and Disbursements of \$339,719.36, with resultant Balance of \$9,737.80, held as follows:

Fifth National Bank .....	\$8,474.26
Mechanics and Metals National Bank, Fifth Avenue Branch .....	713.54
Petty Cash .....	50.00
Postage Account .....	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$9,737.80

*We certify that, in our opinion, the accompanying Statements present a full and correct compilation of the financial transactions of your Treasurer for the period of the calendar year.*

Respectfully submitted,

QUERY AND CALVERT,  
*Certified Public Accountants.*





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